The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,678 New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1886.

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SHIPPING.

S. S. "HYDASPES."

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

A STEAMER will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 3 p.m. on FRIDAY, to convey Passengers on board the "HYDASPES."

All heavy baggage must be sent to the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, between the hours of 7 and 10 a. m., on the day of sailing, as nothing but hand packages can be taken in the Steamer.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, May 6, 1886.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	7th May.
GWALIOR	2733	500	F. Speck	14th ,,
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st ,,
				TUESDAY.
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th May.
ANCONA	3128	600	S. E. Cole	1st June.
NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	8th ,,
PEKIN	3900	600	A Symons	15th ,,
CATHAY	2033	500	J. P. Hassal	22nd ,,
MASSILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	29th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	14th May.
ROHILLA	3300	700	W. Barratt	28th ,,
SURAT	3112	550	R. G. Murray	11th June.
PESHAWUR	3800	600	L. H. Moule	25th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, April 14, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st May 1886	10th June.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st June	20th July.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June	10th Aug.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	800	1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th August	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Tons.	To sail
SINGAPORE	5,000	6th May.
MANILLA	5,000	6th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 20, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI * AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	16th May.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	650	3rd June.
VORWAERTS	P. Andrianich	2,800	500	16th ,,
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,201	600	3rd July.
ORION	P. Mersa	3,500	550	16th ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1886.
MEDUSA	———	3,500 550	1st June.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street,
Bombay, 3rd May, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

s. s. VICTORIA .. 3357 480 W. Russel ..... 15th May
s. s. ASIA ..... 3550 480 J. Craig ..... 29th ,,
s. s. BELGRAVIA 5000 500 G. Boothby ..... 5th June.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, May 5, 1886.

THE CITY LINE s.s. CITY OF CARTHAGE has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Matches, oil, acids and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt, they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th May, 1886.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case .. .. Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold ..... ,, 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case ..... Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case ..... ,, 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 7th May, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 10th May (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, the 17th May, at 5 p.m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 12th May, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th May, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 500 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

N. B.—Send for particulars of "Personally Conducted Tour to Europe," leaving June 8th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S ANIMAL TRAPS
"THE TRAPS THAT KILL."

	Cash prices. Rs. a.
RAT TRAPS ..... each	1 0
CAT or HARE TRAPS ..... ,,	3 0
JACKAL or WOLF TRAPS ..... ,,	15 0

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DOUBLE-ACTION
HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS
OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES.

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in bloom, or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 5 each, Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHEAVIN'S
PATENT RAPID FILTERS,

THE most efficient yet invented, they purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive, stagnant, or other water, and are fitted with Silver-plated Tap and India rubber Washer, complete.

	Cash price. Rs. a.
Domestic Filters, in Cream-Coloured Stoneware—	
No. 000 Half gallon size ..... Wicker covered ..	7 8
,, 00 One and a half gallon size ..	9 0
,, ,, Wicker covered ..	12 8
,, 0 Two and a half gallon size ..	12 8
,, ,, Wicker covered ..	14 8
,, 1 Three and a half gallon size ..	17 8
,, ,, Wicker covered ..	20 0
,, 2 Five gallon size ..	24 8
,, ,, Wicker covered ..	27 0
,, 3 Six ,, ,, ..	30 0
Pocket Filter (no Traveller should be without one.)	35 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER & CO., Limited.

RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC
For the Cure of Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest,
Sprains, Contusions, etc,
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S
DIGESTIVE TABLETS.

A sure and pleasant Remedy for
INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, HEARTBURN, &c.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S
EDENA WHISKY.

A BLEND of the Finest Highland Whiskies, being Mellow, Full-bodied and containing a fine, rich Aroma and Flavour, combined with a softness acquired only by age. The increasing demand for this Whisky proves beyond dispute its superiority over most brands now in the market.

Per dozen, Rs 24.

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

COCA WINE.

A stimulating and strengthening Tonic, prepared from the leaves of the Erythroxylon Coca, a plant much valued for its marvellous medicinal properties. It is a remedy for and a preventive against the effects of extraordinary Exertion and Fatigue, and appeases Hunger and Thirst.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S COAL TAR SOAP.

A SUPERB antiseptic and disinfecting Toilet Soap; by its use eruptions and irritation are prevented and allayed, and a clear complexion produced. It is recommended by the Medical Faculty as a remedy for PRICKLY-HEAT and all eruptions of the skin, and as a safeguard against all infectious diseases.

Per Packet of 3 Tablets, As. 12.

KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SUTTON'S

NEW SEASON'S

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

A tin of Flower Seeds, containing 16 packets, including the following varieties :—

Sweet Pea.	Portulaca.	Marigold.	Candytuft.
Mignonette.	Balsam.	Antirrhinum.	Aster.
Nasturtium.	Stocks.	Convolvulus.	Nemophila, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 4.

A tin of Flower Seeds, containing 20 packets, including the following varieties :—

Sweet Pea.	Balsam.	Convolvulus.	Dianthus.
Mignonette.	Zinnia.	Candytuft.	Larkspur.
Nasturtium.	Poppy.	Aster.	Stock.
Nemophila.	Sweet William.	Phlox.	Marigold, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 6.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 24 packets, including the following varieties :—

Beans.	Cucumber.	Carrot, 2 sorts.	Parsley.
Beet.	Celery.	Lettuce.	Peas, 3 sorts.
Brocoli.	Cauliflower.	Mustard.	Radish, 2 sorts.
Cabbage.	Cress.	Onion.	Turnip, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 4.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 40 packets, including the following varieties :—

Beans.	Cress.	Kohl Rabi.	Peas.
Beet.	Carrot.	Leek, Onion.	Radish.
Borecole.	Cauliflower.	Lettuce.	Spinach.
Brocoli.	Celery.	Mustard.	Turnip.
Cabbage.	Cucumber.	Parsley.	V. Marrow, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 8.

The Seeds being specially packed, from knowledge gained in previous Seasons, by a process purposed to preserve, unimpaired, the power of germination, and prevent disappointment.

We have MESSRS. SUTTON'S assurance that samples of the whole of these Seeds have been tested prior to Shipment with, in each instance, the most satisfactory results, the experiments indicating that nothing better could be desired.

Special Agents for MESSRS. SUTTON'S Home-grown Seeds for the Bombay Presidency—

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNES, CHAMPAGNES.
TRY OUR IMPORTED

	Rs. a.
ROEDERER'S CRYSTAL CHAMPAGNE, per doz. Quarts	80 0
ROEDERER'S GOLD TOP CHAMPAGNE ,,	57 0

AND

PAUL DURIOUS CHAMPAGNE in Patent top bottles, pts. per doz. Rs. 26, and qts. ... 50 0

COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CLARETS, CLARETS, CLARETS

IMPORTED direct from the Celebrated VINEYARDS of BORDEAUX. They are delicious and pleasant to the taste, and make an excellent high-class DINNER BEVERAGE.

	Pints.	Quarts.
SOUTH COAST TABLE WINE ..... per doz.	9 0	14 0
CLARET * ..... ,,	10 8	16 8
CLARET * * ..... ,,	11 4	18 8
CLARET * * * ..... ,,	12 0	19 8
CLARET * * * * ..... ,,	13 8	22 8
CLARET MEDOC, a Superior Breakfast Wine ..... ,,	9 0	14 0

A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED BY

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.
11, ESPLANADE ROAD,

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

PORTRAITS of all sizes and descriptions executed in oils, water colours and black and white by thoroughly competent artists.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS
(Universally admitted to be the finest collection in the world)
Of India, Burmah, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements always available.
LISTS AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.

BRANCH HOUSES :

TALBOT HOUSE, SIMLA, AND 8, CHOWRINGHEE, CALCUTTA.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,

WE have pleasure in informing our constituents that we have JUST RECEIVED the following NEW GOODS in great variety, and most fashionable make for gentlemen.

		Rs.	a.
BLACK, (PURE) SILK SOCKS; Embroidered Fronts; for evening wear, latest designs, ...	...per pair	Rs. 11	8
BLACK AND COLORED PURE SILK SOCKS, with Clocks	,,	9	8
WHITE KID, BLACK POINTS, 2 Buttons, best quality only	,,	3	12
WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Orleans Bordered ...	each ,,	3	0
SILK WINDSOR TIES, Light Colors	from ,,	1	4
WHITE SILK AND SATIN PIN SCARVES; Very elegant and richest quality	,,	2	8

And a large Selection of Silk Squares, Mufflers, &c.

HOSIERS GLOVERS, AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.

	Per 2 gals.	Per 4 gal.
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar) ..... Rs.	22 0	Rs. 42 0
COGNAC **** do. ..... ,,	25 0	,, 48 0
COGNAC *** do. ..... ,,	27 0	,, 51 0
COGNAC ** do. ..... ,,	31 0	,, 60 0
COGNAC * do. ..... ,,	35 0	,, 68 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla ..... ,,	22 0	,, 42 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents ..... each		,, 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown ..... ,,		,, 3 0
JARS, 4 gallon, do. do. do. ..... ,,		,, 4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD WATCH is one of the most remarkable productions of human skill and patience.

WATCH MANUFACTURING being the original branch of our business, in which we have had considerable experience, enables us to render our assistance in aiding our constituents, skilfully to elect the description of a Time-keeper, best adapted to their respective requirements.

Watches are manufactured, and we could sell them in Bombay for 7 or 8 Rupees each, but we prefer to confine ourselves to a thoroughly reliable and honest article, worth the money one spends.

It is always our rule to recommend a purchaser to give the best price he can afford for a watch, if he needs a durable and reliable time-keeper. Mofussil purchasers, on informing us the amount they desire to invest, may rest assured that their orders wil receive the same care and attention as if they were themselves present.

From the immense variety of our Watches always kept in stock, we particularly recommend the following :—

MARCKS & CO.'S Silver hunting ¾ plate lever Watch, with compensation balance wheel. ... ...Rs.	56
The same Watch in Crystal faced case ... ... ,,	50
MARCKS & CO.'S Celebrated Campaign Watch of the highest Class ... ... ,,	35
Do. do. do. Second quality ... ... ,,	25
Gentlemen's Gold hunting Keyless Watch with Compensation balance wheel. ... ,,	250
Do. do. do. Second quality ... ... ,,	150
Ladies' Gold hunting Watch of high finish ... ... ,,	120
Do. do. in Crystal faced Case ... ... ,,	95

Illustrated Catalogue showing prices of Cheaper Watches free on application.

WATCH REPAIR DEPARTMENT.—Is under the immediate supervision of our Mr. Marck and our staff includes several old and experienced workmen, enabling us to guarantee the most carefull treatment and skilful repair of Clock Watches, Minute and other Repeaters, Chronographs, Calendar Watches, Bird Boxes, etc., etc. Ships' Chronometers carefully adjusted and repaired.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
French Millinery. | Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Paris Bonnets, Paris Hats. | Ribbons, Laces, Trimmings.
French Flowers and Feathers,
NEW DRESS MATERIALS.
Ball and Dinner Dresses. | Rich Lace Dresses and Flouncings.
Rich Silk Visiting Dresses. | Travelling Dresses.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.
MOURNING ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING
Departments are under the management of
FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS,
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
TERMS—CASH.

Mofussil Orders, when unaccompanied by a remittance, Parcels are sent by Value Payable Post, or, when practicable, by Rail, and Railway Receipt sent as a V. P. Registered Letter.

MRS. LAKE,
MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE HOMEWARD SEASON, 1886.

THORPE AND CO.,

HAVE a large assortment of useful Requisites for Homeward-bound Passengers and Travellers, very moderate in price, and ready for Immediate Use, or made to measure a few hours after the Order is given.

PRICE LIST.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear	7 8 to 16 8	Ladies' Sun Hats	5 0
Travelling Suits	25 0 to 28 0	Overland Chairs	4 8
Warm Suits Cheviot, &c.	28 0 to 35 0	Despatch Boxes	20 8
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters	38 0 to 50 0	Eider Down Pillows	8 8
Best White Shirt Bands each	4 4	English Feather Pillows	8 8
Do. do. Collars ,,	4 8	Money Belts, Pockets all round, from Rs.	2-8 to 8 8
Best Oxford do. ,,	5 0	Block Tin Collar Boxes	3 8
Best Flannel and Silk Wool	8 0	China Grass Slippers from Re.	1-0 to 1 8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm	10 0 to 12 8	Morocco Slippers	3 8
Dressing Gowns	10 8 to 25 0	Brown Leather Slippers	2 12
Warm Lamb's-Wool Undervests each	6 0	White Canvas Shoes	5 8
Do. do. Pants pair	6 0	Cholera Belts, best Flannel	2 8
Brown Cotton Socks per doz.	6 8	Champagne or Soda-water Taps	2 12
Superior Merino Socks per doz.	20 0	Marine or Saltwater Soap ...per Packet	1 0
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks per doz.	25 0	Eau de Cologne with wicker cover	2 8
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks do.	30 0	Assorted Perfumes ...per bottle	2 8
Knicker-bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted pair	3 8	Travelling Pillows each	1 8
Heather Ribbed Cotton pair	3 8	Resais or Quilts from	5 0
Gauze Merino Undervests ...per ½ doz.	12 0	Scotch Mauds and Rugs from	16 0
Extra Superior Gauze Vests do.	30 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs per doz.	5 0
Stout Merino Vests each	5 8	Metal Soap Boxes from	1 8
Stout Merino Pants each	6 8	Sponges from	1 8
Gauze Merino Pants each	6 8	Sponge Bags	1 8
Warm Gloves	1 8	Rug Straps	1 8
Warm Mufflers	2 0	Leather Purses	2 0
Travelling Caps	4 0	Sovereign Boxes	2 12
Best Tweed Hats	4 8	Razors, ready for use	2 0
Best Linen Collars, all shapes doz.	6 8	Shaving Brushes	2 0
Linen Faced Collars doz.	0 12	Nail Brushes	1 0
Best Linen Cuffs doz.	10 0	Tooth Brushes	0 8
Linen Faced Cuffs doz.	1 8	Hair Brushes	4 0
Overland Trunks, best make, from	27 0	Military Hair Brushes in leather case	10 8
Solid Leather Portmanteaux	40 0	Nail Scissors from	1-8 to 2 0
Railway Portmanteaux	13 0	Straps from	10 8
Tan Canvas Courier Bags	8 0	Waterproof Dressing Cases, Holding Sponge, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c. &c.	6 8
Soiled Linen Bags	5 0	Vulcanized India-rubber Travelling Baths	15 8
Gladstone or Expanding Bags	28 0	Waterproof Coats	7 8
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete from	13 8	Air Pillows	6 8
Travelling Baths, with inside basket. from	25 0	Air Cushions	6 0
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete... from	33 0		
Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases	28 0 to 38 0		

Celluloid Collars, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

COMMENCING
WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1886.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
AND FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA OF
HARRY STANLEY'S
JUVENILE OPERA BOUFFE
AND
PANTOMIME COMPANY.

The Company will include the following well-known Artists :—

Miss Caroline Stanley		Master Charles Favager	
,, Amy Childs		,, Robert Stevenson	
,, Dolly Inman		,, William Childs	
,, Fanny Stanley		,, Walter Harman	
,, L. Schierika		,, Frdk. Knewstub	
,, D. Childs		,, A. Livingstone	
,, N. De Lorme		,, T. Fitzgerald	
,, R. Stanley		Mr. A. Devenish	
,, L. Booth		,, H. Devenish	
,, N Hedworth		,, F. Cooper	
,, Fanny Peters			

And a highly trained and efficient Chorus, and grand Corps de Ballet.

Mr. H. Stanley, Stage Manager	Herr Braun, Conductor
Mr. J. Lascelles, Mechanist	Signora Dalmata, Musical Directress
Mr. C. Pitt, Scenic Artist	Prof. Wardrope, Lime Light Operator
Mr. F. Wellington, Property Master	Madam Crouchier, Wardrobe

Mr. WILLIAM FARMER, Business Manager.
OPENING PERFORMANCE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 12, 1886,
Pianquette's Romantic Opera, in 3 Acts, entitled,
LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE,
OR, THE CHIMES OF NORMANDY.
Grand Mayvole Dance, and Ballet of the Apple Harvest.
MAGNIFICENT ORCHESTRA,
under the conductorship of HERR BRAUN
(late Conductor of the Austrian Strauss Band).
New and Beautiful Scenery. Splendid Wardrobe.
Wonderful Effects.
Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & CO., Ld.

NOTICE.

LOST, on the 4th May, 1886, at the Apollo Bunder, One MINIATURE CORNET. CLASS A., silver plated, in black enamelled leather case, No. 23334, on the bell. By Boosey & Co. A REWARD will be given to any person bringing the same to

MR. CURRY,
Marine Lines.

P. S.—Native papers please copy the above.

S. S. "MERTON HALL" ARRIVED 6TH MAY, 1886.

CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their cargo from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the landing-shed. The undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered in to consignees boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th May, 1886.

GRAND SHOW
OF
SILKS AND SATINS
COMMENCING
MONDAY, MAY, 10TH,
FOR SIX DAYS ONLY.

WE shall be offering our well-known qualities at the following greatly
REDUCED RATES :

TRIMMING SATINS	Rs. 1-8
PLAIN COLOURED SATINS	,, 2-4
PLAIN CORDED SILKS	,, 2-14

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THE NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE following SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS were passed at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders held at the Registered Office of the Company on the 17th of April, 1886, and confirmed at a subsequent EXTRAORDINARY General Meeting held on the 3rd of May 1886.

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1882.

2. That Messrs. F. Hooper, D. F. Panday, and S. R. Bunshah be appointed Liquidators for the purposes of winding up the Company, and that their remuneration be Rs 100 each.

3. That the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to consent to the registration of a new Company to be named the "Indian Cotton Company, Limited," with a Memorandum and Articles of Association which, as well as the Form of an Agreement to be entered into between the new Company and Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Company, and referred to in the 103rd of such Articles of Association, have already been prepared with the privity of the Directors of this Company.

4. That the Form of Agreement submitted to this Meeting and expressed to be made between this Company and its Liquidators of the one part, and the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, of the other part, be and the same is hereby approved, and that the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to enter into an agreement with such new Company when incorporated in terms of the said Form of Agreement and to carry the same into effect.

5. That the said Liquidators be and are hereby accordingly authorised and directed, pursuant to section 204 of the Indian Companies' Act 1882, to transfer and assign the business, property, goodwill, and assets of this Company to the said Indian Cotton Company, Limited, intended to be formed as above-said, so soon as the same shall be formed, in consideration of the said Liquidators receiving such shares of Rs. 125 each, fully paid up, in the said Indian Cotton Company, Limited, and such cash and subject to the provisions and terms as mentioned in the said Form of Agreement.

6. That in case of the absence at any time from Bombay or death of any one of the said Liquidators, all the powers exercisable by the said Liquidators jointly shall and may be exercised by the Liquidators or Liquidator for the time being present in Bombay or surviving.

GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Dated, 4th May, 1886

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagee's Powers Act, 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of GEORGE SLIGO ALEXANDER ANDERSON, late of Glenmorag Dimoon, Argyllshire, N. B., and of the East India United Service Club, London, sometime a Major-General and thereafter a Lieutenant-General of Her Majesty's Army, deceased, who died at Glenmorag, aforesaid, on the 19th day of September 1885, and LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION (with a copy of his Will annexed) of whose Property and Credits, having effect throughout the whole of British India were granted on the 29th day of April 1886 by the High of Court Judicature at Bombay, to RICHARD SNEADE BROWN, a partner in the Firm of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, of Bombay, Solicitors and one of the duly constituted Attorneys of the Rev. WILLIAM MORRIS, the sole accepting Executor named in the said Will, limited as therein mentioned, are required to send to the said RICHARD SNEADE BROWN as such administrator at the office of his said Firm, No. 23, Apollo Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before MONDAY, the 14th day of June 1886, as after that date the said RICHARD SNEADE BROWN as such administrator will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in his hands to the said the Rev. WILLIAM MORRIS as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.—Dated this 4th day of May, 1886.

HORE, CONROY, AND BROWN,
Administrators Solicitors.

LADIES'
WHITE KID GLOVES,
(SLIGHTLY SOILED)
to be cleared at less than
HALF PRICE.

4 Button length	Rs. 1-8		
6 ,, ,,	,, 2		

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, of the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1879 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1879 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy .....Annas 4

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to the advertisement which appears in the *Times of India* and *Bomb y Samachar* of the 6th May, 1886, under the signature of Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH and OWEN, Solicitors, for KESSOWJEE DAMODHUR JAIRAM, the Public at Zanzibar and elsewhere are hereby informed, on behalf of Mr. KHIMJI JAIRAM SEWJEE, that the PROPERTY AT ZANZIBAR referred to in the said advertisement is the sole, exclusive, and absolute property of the said Mr. KHIMJEE JAIRAM SEWJEE, and that no one else except him has any claim or right thereto or interest therein.

The said KHIMJEE JAIRAM SEWJEE also hereby notifies that the partition alluded to in the said advertisement was fair and equitable, and consented to by the mother of the said Kessowjee Damodhur Jairam, and agreed to by persons duly qualified to represent the said Kessowjee Damodhur Jairam, who acted in the matter of the said partition on behalf of the said Kessowjee Damodhar Jairam, and who were also put in full possession of all materials required for enabling them to adjudicate in the matter.

It is hereby further notified that any allegations to the contrary are untrue.—Dated this 6th day of May 1886.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, & NICHOLSON,
Solicitors to Mr. Khimjee Jairam Sewjee.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, Late of Poona, Practical Dress maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay, Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

THIS DAY and TO-MORROW our shop is CLOSED.—STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church Gate Street.

BYCULLA CLUB, BOMBAY.—WANTED, after September next, a HEAD COOK. Apply to Hony. Secretary, Byculla Club.

DAHLIAS—Double and single, striking colors, all named, 11 annas each, or Rs. 10 or 16 Bulbs.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

HOT WEATHER.—Ice-creams, Cool drinks, Aerated Waters, at the CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, Forbes-street, Fort.

BOARD and LODGING to be had for one Gentleman, where only a limited number of boarders are kept. Apply L. S., office of this paper.

CUTLERY.—Rogers Knives, annas 8 each, Nevada Silver Table Spoons, annas 8 each; Dessert Spoons, annas 7; Tea Spoons, annas 4.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

THE AUTOMATICAL UMBRELLA.—The greatest novelty of the age. Opens when the owner pronounces the magic words.—CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Fort.

ON VIEW, Mr. K. M. Heeramaneck's very valuable household furniture, life-size oil-paintings of the Royal Family, Piano, English-built Landau, Horses, &c., at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill.

TO LET, a cheerful suite of apartments (three rooms and bath with share of general kitchen) open to the sea-breeze and near train and tram, Rs. 40. Apply C. S., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A Discussion on "How our laws are made," will be held in the Lecture Hall, Apollo Bunder, this evening, at 8-30 o'clock. Admission free to all young men.

TO BE SOLD, Brougham, Arab Horsed, and English Harness, Turn-out, Rs. 850, or would be sold separately. Waler, 7 years, 15, 1½ hands, and harness nearly new, Rs. 600. Apply to L. Penny, Altamont.

WANTED, an Indo-British or Native Young NEEDLE-WOMAN to take charge of a child 3 years old. Must speak English well. All found. Apply personally to "A. S." Address "FOUND," at this office.

FOR THE HOT SEASON nothing would be better than a Glass of Cold Drink, Cream Soda, and Ice-cream, which can be had, of the best quality only, at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, Church-Gate-Street.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

ST. PAULI LAGER BEER—Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts, Rs. 28 per case of 8 dozen pints J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

THE TENACIOUS.—Ladies' Black Canvas Lawn Tennis Shoes, just received a fresh consignment, Rs. 9-8.—Badham, Pile & Co., d. Bombay.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co., in Liquidation. For prices of Wines and Spirits, &c., Apply to C. P. WARBURTON & Co., Military Square.

NOTES on a VISIT to SOMNATH GIRNAR and other places in KATTYWAR. By J BURGESS, M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna

WANTED, by the Ward Room Officers, H. M. S. "Bacchante," a STEWARD, and 1 SERVANT. Best references required. Apply on board between 9 a.m. and 2 p.m.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BAY ARAB, 14-2, very handsome, powerful, and fine action, partly broken, Cavalry Charger. Price, Rs. 1,000. Apply to Messrs. Dinshaw Suntook and Co., Bhendy Bazaar, Commission Stable, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of the best Foolkerries, with and without glasses. Also all sorts of Gold and Silver Jewellery, cheaper than any firm in Bombay. HURJIMULL & Co.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Investor Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

MATHERAN CHOWK HOTEL.—Good, comfortable upper verandah family rooms available from 1st May. Only hotel that has a billiard-table in perfect condition.

OSPREY OR PADDY BIRDS FEATHERS,—Wanted to PURCHASE. A liberal price will be paid, and cash on delivery, by W. J. Wilson, 1, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

ELLWOODS' PATENT HUNTING HATS AND HELMETS from Rs. 6. Christy's Drab Helmets at Rs. 7. A choice selection of fancy Pugrees, suitable for gents' hats, to be had at Y. A. LACKA & Co.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs, Medals Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

THE MODY PARELL IRON WORKS.—Castings and Fittings, Iron, Brass, Copper, Phosphor Bronze &c., Railings, Wood and Tin works. Also other works executed. Orders registered, M. M. MODY & Co., Ld., Apollo-street or Parell Works.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month, containing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM, and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travellers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 3. Postage free.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks, Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

K. F. CHHAPGAR AND CO.,
CIVIL ENGINEERS,
78, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

PLANS, Tracings, Surveys and Charts, Estimates and Specifications carefully prepared and Strict Supervision exercised.
Annual contracts for petty repairs, whitewashing, and painting to private buildings, mills, etc., undertaken.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

TO ENGINEERS, MILLOWNERS, AND OTHERS.—The Director of Indian Marine is prepared to receive TENDERS for the Machinery at and near Mandalay, late the property of the ex-King of Burmah, consisting of furnaces for smelting and puddling iron with blowing apparatus, roll cranes, and machinery for driving the same together with the enormous stock of Factory apparatus described shortly in the following list, viz. :—

Engines, portable and fixed	15 No
Rollers	15
Lathes	40
Steam-hammers	5
Planing Machines	8
Slotting	7
Shearing	15
Drilling	8
Screw cutting	7
Shea s iron cutting	2
Cranes	3
Overhead travellers and winches	2
Coinin Machinery	1 Set.
Punching and shearing machines	2 No.

Complete lists of the above with sizes and descriptions together with the locality in which the articles are to be found can be obtained on application to the undersigned, to whom sealed tenders for the machinery should be sent, the price quoted to be for the gear as it at present lies, all charges for removing the same to be at the cost and risk of the Tenderer. A large portion of the Machinery is close to the bank of the river, and can be easily removed, but early inspection of the same is necessary, as some of the Machinery is being sold, as offers for the same are being received and accepted.

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine,
H. M. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 15th April, 1886.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NOTICE.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF (200) BAGS OF WHEAT DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder Dutiable Export Wharf, on account of the underwriters, the following bags of wheat damaged by sea water.

L. M. & Co., No. 4—60 bags damaged wheat.
Do. No. 5—95 do. do.
Do. No. 14—15 do. do.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 7th May, 1886.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE OF A QUANTITY OF ENGLISH BAR HOOP AND STEEL, IRON, &c., AT CARNAC BUNDER AT THE OWNER'S JETHA.

On TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., Mr. BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction by order of Beg Mahomed Hajee Aba Rahman, and on account and risk of Dayal Mathoora.

About 930 bundles steel hoops iron of the following sizes :—

About 150 bundles	1	inch.
,, 680 do.	¾	,,
,, 100 do.	½	,,

About 15,095 bundles Staffordshire hoop iron of the following sizes :—

About 50 bundles	2½	inches.
,, 80 do.	2	,,
,, 15 do.	1½	,,
,, 5,900 do.	1	,,
,, 8,800 do.	¾	,,
,, 415 do.	½	,,

About 35 candies bar iron, half round.
,, 22 do. do. flat.
,, 30 bundles sheet iron.
Iron wire about 800 cwts.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above will be on view from SUNDAY, the 9th instant.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 7th May, 1886.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY, 4, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their room as follows :—

An invoice of 6 dozen ladies', gentlemen's, and children's silk, cotton, and alpaca French umbrellas, suitable for the hot climate.

JUST LANDED PER S S. "MANILLA."

A consignment of fresh provisions from the well-known manufacturers of France, the same consisting of fish, vegetables, sausages, vermicelli, chocolates, cocoa. White and red wine and Cognac.

The above provisions will be sold in small lots for the convenience of purchasers.

On account of the consignee—
D. G. in diamond—126-7—2 cases German silver sheets.
,, ,, ,, —124-0—1 case do.
50 cases extra superior Lager beer.
15 boxes of Louis Roederer Champagne in pints and quarts, ullaged.
5 cases Stilton cheese.
1 case Egyptian cigarettes.
1 semi-grand piano by John Broadwood and Son.
1 harmonium by W. Bell & Co.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 7th May, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF INDIGO.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Barbhaya Moholla, on the ground floor of the house of Vanmali Jeevraj, by order and in the warehouse of Savaldas Sadhoosing and on account and at the risk of Abdool Rahim Abdool Cadur.

11 cases indigo.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST CLASS TEAK SQUARES AND FURNITURE BOARDS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at Kussara bunder to close consignment—

100 superior 1st class teak squares, and at Mazagon Darookhana—

10 tons very superior furniture boards from 13 to 28 inches wide, by ½ to 2 inches thick, and of all lengths.

These will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF WOOLLEN CLOTH INKSTANDS, IMITATION CORAL NECKLACES, BRASS AND NICKEL OIL LAMPS, WRITING PAPER, ARMY BRACES, ELASTIC, BELTS, COTTON AND SILK LACE, &c.

ON MONDAY next, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction at their rooms on account of the consignees.

Ex ss. Clan Cameron.

HG		
4	9146	1 bale 18 pieces Vienna cotton cloth.
& Co.	7209	1 case 93 dozen inkstands.
	7-10	1 ,, 100 gross red imitation coral necklaces.
	37-39	3 ,, 74 brass oil lamps.
		24 nickle ,,
		196 pieces polished cylinder.
		Ex s.s. Liscard.
HG		
10	61	1 bale 15 pieces cloth.
and Co.		
	62-4	3 cases Charles and Thernas's azure laid medium demy and royal and foolscap paper.
	65	1 case 48 dozen men's Army braces.
	66	,, elastic belts.
	66-7	2 cases cotton and silk lace.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 ,, ,, dhoties.
10 ,, ,, drills.
5 cases T. Red cloths.
5 ,, ,, jaconets.
10 ,, ,, cagrapat.
5 ,, chcil prints.
10 new sewing machines on stands, an invoice of Bohemain glassware, consisting of coffee cups and saucers, rosewater bottles and stands, flower vases, decanters, butter pots, sugar pots, candlesticks, &c.
1 Camera and 1 lense (portrait) size 13 by 13, by A. Ross, 1 set of 6 water house diaphrams in morocco case, 2 double slides, 9 internal frames, 2 glass focussing screens, and brass key.
7 cases 1 lb. butterine.
1 ,, ½ lb. do.
1 large cooking stove.

On account and risk of indentor, Ramtola Khakebhoy Padamsy—
91-7-10—4 cases Hall lamps
Ex Caseapedia

On account and risk of indentor Daoodbhai Alibhai—
Ex Westbourne

213-101—1	case	77 plate glass
102—1	,,	57 ,,
103—1	,,	57 ,,
106—1	,,	27 ,,

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong landau.
1 ,, victoria.
1 strong office shigram.
1 handsome four-wheeled English-built Perth dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF COTTON PRESSES AND MACHINERY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Mr. T Drewet and on account of the concerned, the following cotton press machinery which is now lying at Munmar, about 200 yards from the railway station :—One high pressure horizontal engine, 12 inches in cylinder; 1 pair of old cotton presses; 1 old water tank with upright standard; 1 lot of scraps; 3 split pulleys; 12 safety stop brackets; 10 old bevil wheels; 2 new bevil wheels; 1 C I beam; old broken releasing door wheel; 1 incomplete extractor; 1 shaft 5" by 5", 2 flanged pulleys, 2'7" by 3'7"; 1 half 13" die; 4 old lashing flats, 3 old press cases, 1 shaft, 5½ by 10; 2 old bottom followers; 1 case containing 5 pumps, and some brasses and valves.

The above are on view at Munmar in the compound of the Munmar Manufacturing Company, Limited.

AUCTION SALE at the Magnet Grand Bazaar, No. 4, Hummum-street, Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Mr. Johann Links, who is shortly proceeding to Vienna, to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 17th and 18th instant, at 2 p.m., the whole of the stock-in-trade consisting of a large assortment of ready-made clothes, shirts, cuffs and collars, neckties for gentlemen and children, ladies' and children's boots and shoes, a large assortment of ladies' trimmed and untrimmed hats and bonnets, Parsee and Indian long coats, and a stock of fancy goods and toys, also gold and silver jewellery.

The property is on view between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

On a date to be hereafter fixed, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, next to KessowjiNaik's bungalow, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned nearly new mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a handsome English-built light Victoria with a pair of handsome strong silver grey Arab ponies, a handsome light color dog-cart by Stephens with a handsome grey Arab horse, sets of single and double harness, gentleman' and ladys saddles with bridles, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, superior chromolithographs by well known artists, rich Brussels carpets, Hinks table and hanging lamps, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of C. A. WINTER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 Double barrelled breach-loading 16 bore hammerless gun medium choke, with case complete by

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th May, 1886.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE BYCULLA CLUB at BOMBAY having in contemplation the REMOVAL of the CLUB to another site are prepared to receive and consider offers for the PURCHASE of the BYCULLA CLUB ESTATE, comprising an extensive range of buildings (which include the Club House and Kiosk and numerous Chambers, Bedrooms, Servants' rooms, Stables, Kitchens, Racquet-court, Race-stand, and other buildings) with ornamental Pleasure Grounds, Kitchens, Gardens, Ferneries, Tanks, &c., &c., the land admeasuring 145,613 square yards or thereabouts.

Offers for the purchase of the above property and all communications in respect of this advertisement should be addressed to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Solicitors, Bombay, from whom further particulars regarding the property can be obtained.

Bombay, 4th May 1886.

THE LADIES' COLLEGE
FOR
HIGHER STUDIES,
Khosroo Lodge, Nesbit Road, Byculla,

WILL be opened beginning of June for preparing pupils for the Matriculation and P. E. Examinations.

LADY PRINCIPAL.

Miss NURSEY (English, French, Music, Drawing), 12 years' experience.

PROFESSORS.

S. PEDRAZA, Fellow, Bombay University.
French and Italian.

T. DUNCAN, Esq., Mathematics, Logic.
P. F. GALLAGHER (Middle Temple), English and Science, Latin and Mathematical Master. (Cathedral High Schools.)

For prospectus and further particulars apply to
THE LADY PRINCIPAL,
as above.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS Co., Limited.

ધી ખાનદેશ સપીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 12th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 15th May, 1886, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business, viz :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Director's Report and Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1885.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint auditors for the year 1886 and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ધી ખાનદેશ સપીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની,
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th April to 15th May, 1886, both days inclusive.

NEW LAND THE REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

PHOSPHORUS THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR DISORDERS OF
THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES.

In OVER BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

PHOPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.

DR. WOOD says: "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION whether involving the cerebral or special centres is of GREAT VALUE. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were not severe enough to indicate *organic lesion*, but the most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently deeply indicated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE. In NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF."

DR. PAREIRA says: "PHOSPHORUS excites the nervous vascular and sectory organs, increases the fullness and frequency of the pulse and heightens mental activity and muscular power.

H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S
PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS

are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so *safely* or *effectually*. Syrups and all liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed :—

IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS GIVE SPEEDY RELIEF.

This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate.

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER
PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE &
STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE,

as also in all cases of MALNUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVER-WORK DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOR AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.

LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of

PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.
IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

after the acute symptoms have subsided.

PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.

The above mentioned preparations are largely prescribed, together with other combinations described in Dr. Kirby's Work on the REMEDIAL VALUE of PHOSPHORUS, which may be obtained from any of the Agents mentioned below.

CAUTION—Messrs. H. & T. Kirby & Co. caution the medical profession and public against imitations of their preparations. Some are Exceedingly Dangerous and others Inert. Every Bottle of the Genuine Pills bears their Trade Mark. Sold in Bottles, price Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 6-8 each. The large Bottles contain sufficient for a course of Phosphorus extending over 3 to 6 weeks.

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay and Poona; Messrs. Cooper, Madon and Co., Bombay; Messrs. I. Lyell and Co., Allahabad; Messrs. W. E. Smith and Co., Madras.

NOTICES.

WANTED.
FOR H. H. THE NIZAM'S EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

GRADUATES or UNDERGRADUATES trained, or with experience in teaching.

Salaries ranging from 20 to 120 Government Rupees.

Preference given to candidates, whose optional languages were Persian, Telegu, Canarese or Mahratti.

Copies of testimonials, together with a statement of age, nationality, salary of present or last appointment, to be forwarded to

H. CROLEY, Esq.,
Inspector of Schools, Hyderabad Deccan.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR MALT LIQUOR.

SEALED TENDERS in the form used in the Commissariat Department (blank forms whereof can be had on application to the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Madras), for the SUPPLY of HILL-BREWED MALT LIQUOR for the troops in Upper Burmah for a period of five years, commencing from 1st January, 1887, or such subsequent date as may be fixed under paragraph 11 of this advertisement, in such quantities as may be required will be received by the Commissariat

FREIGHT INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY, 7TH MAY, 1886.

THE Freight market continues quiet. Large shipments are being made under previous freight engagements and 60 steamers are loading for Europe. Some chartered steamers were relet last week at 18s. 9d., and they are now being retailed out at 2s. 6d. per ton profit. The demand still continues to run for the Mediterranean, and large quantities of Wheat are being shipped for the Italian Ports and Marseilles.

For future shipment the business is limited, as the surroundings of the market do not afford any encouragement to operators, and thus with only a moderate quantity of tonnage available for June, notwithstanding the firmness of owners, there is more than enough to cause rates to continue easy, the deficient crop of Linseed checking speculation.

BERTH RATES.

N.B.—The quotations given below for Liverpool and London are by the Regular Liners, *Old* Tonnage Scale for Wheat and Seeds. For other Ports *New* Scale is accepted, except by the Rubattino and Austrian Lloyd's steamers. The difference between the two Scales for Wheat and Seeds has now become a matter of calculation only; shippers deducting the equivalent difference where the OLD SCALE is demanded:—

	Old Scale.	New Scale.
Wheat	16 cwt.	18 cwt. a Ton.
Rapeseed	16 "	18 " "
Mustard Seed	14 "	16 " "
Teel or Gingelly Seed	14 "	15 " "
Mowra Flowers	18 "	18 " "
Mowra Seeds	13 "	No change.
Mussoor, in bags	16 "	20 cwt. a Ton.
Linseed	16 "	No change.
Ground Nuts	13 cwt.	Do.
Myrabolams	13 "	Do.

STEAMERS.	Wheat.	Seeds.	Rapeseed.	Cotton and Wool.	Remarks.
Liverpool	£0 17 6	£0 17 6	£0 18 0	£1 0 0 to £1 1 3	Old Scale.
London	£0 17 6	£0 17 6	£0 18 0	£1 0 0 to £1 1 3	Do.
Hull	£0 18 0	£0 18 0	£0 18 0	£1 0 0 to £1 1 3	New Scale.
Antwerp	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 1 3	Do.
Havre	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 1 3	Do.
Marseilles	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 1 3	Do.
Genoa and Naples	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 1 3	Do.
Italian Ports (Rubattino Company)	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 1 3	Do.
Trieste and Venice	£1 2 6	£1 2 6	£1 2 6	£1 3 9	Old Scale.
Odessa (Austrian Lloyds)	£1 7 6	£1 7 6	£1 7 6	£1 5 0 to £1 10 0	Do.
U. K. or Continent (open Charter)	£1 10 0	£1 10 0	£1 10 0	£1 10 0	Do.
Ships	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liverpool	£0 17 6	£0 17 6	£1 0 0	£1 1 3	New Scale.
Havre	£0 18 0	£0 18 0	£1 0 0	£1 5 0	Nominal, no business
Antwerp	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 5 0	Do.
Bremen	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 5 0	Do.
Open Charter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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Hull	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 1 3	New Scale.
Antwerp	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 1 3	Do.
Havre	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 1 3	Do.
Marseilles	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 1 3	Do.
Genoa and Naples	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 1 3	Do.
Italian Ports (Rubattino Company)	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 1 3	Do.
Trieste and Venice	£1 2 6	£1 2 6	£1 2 6	£1 3 9	Old Scale.
Odessa (Austrian Lloyds)	£1 7 6	£1 7 6	£1 7 6	£1 5 0 to £1 10 0	Do.
U. K. or Continent (open Charter)	£1 10 0	£1 10 0	£1 10 0	£1 10 0	Do.
Ships	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liverpool	£0 17 6	£0 17 6	£1 0 0	£1 1 3	New Scale.
Havre	£0 18 0	£0 18 0	£1 0 0	£1 5 0	Nominal, no business
Antwerp	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 5 0	Do.
Bremen	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 5 0	Do.
Open Charter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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Antwerp	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 1 3	Do.
Havre	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 1 3	Do.
Marseilles	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 1 3	Do.
Genoa and Naples	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 1 3	Do.
Italian Ports (Rubattino Company)	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 1 3	Do.
Trieste and Venice	£1 2 6	£1 2 6	£1 2 6	£1 3 9	Old Scale.
Odessa (Austrian Lloyds)	£1 7 6	£1 7 6	£1 7 6	£1 5 0 to £1 10 0	Do.
U. K. or Continent (open Charter)	£1 10 0	£1 10 0	£1 10 0	£1 10 0	Do.
Ships	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liverpool	£0 17 6	£0 17 6	£1 0 0	£1 1 3	New Scale.
Havre	£0 18 0	£0 18 0	£1 0 0	£1 5 0	Nominal, no business
Antwerp	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 5 0	Do.
Bremen	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 5 0	Do.
Open Charter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COASTING—Steamers.

Calcutta.—Salt Rs. 2-8-0 per ton, 20 cwt. Measurement, Rs. 7, 40 c. ft.

Hongkong.—Cotton and Cotton Goods, Rs. 10-0-0 per ton, 40 c. ft. Weight, Rs. 10 to 15, Old Scale.

Mauritius.—Grain Rs. 0-8-0 per bag. Light Cargo, Rs. 8-0-0 per ton.

Zanzibar.—Grain Rs. 0-8-0 per bag. Light Cargo, Rs. 8 per ton.

Liverpool.—Freight for Wheat has been in more demand, and some important engagements have been made at £0-17-6, ton 16 cwt., for this month. Cotton we quote £1 to £1-1-3.

London.—Wheat has been shipping at 17s. 6d. ton 16 cwt. Cotton we quote £1. The Glenmorven (s) has been taken off the berth and proceeds to Madras Coast.

Hull.—The Kepler made some engagements at 18s. and the Rialto at same rate. Wilson Line for June engaged at £1.

Antwerp.—Shippers seem fully supplied with freight, and £1 to £1-1-3 are the current rates without much demand.

Havre.—Reliefs have been made in the loading steamers at £1 Seeds, Wheat, £1-1-3 Cotton.

Dunkirk.—Engagements have been made in the loading steamers at £1 to £1-2-6.

Marseilles.—A large quantity of Wheat is shipping. The Khairos was rechartered at 20s. 6d., for retail lots 21s. 3d. is the rate.

Genoa and Italian Ports.—The demand continues, and large engagements for Wheat have been made at 27s. 6d. to 30s., exchange 2s., for all the principal ports. The Empire was rechartered at £1-7-6, exchange 2s.

Trieste and Venice.—The Liners have made further engagements at £1-12-6, exchange 2s. The Kildare at £1-8-9, and the Aryn Glass was filled up by speculators at 28s., exchange 2s.

Ships.—The vessels on the berth for Liverpool experience difficulty in finding cargo even at £1-2-6. Relet for Bremen are offering at 22s. 6d., and for Havre at same rate.

James Mackintosh & Co.'s Weekly Freight Circular

CHARTERS AND ENGAGEMENTS.

FROM 30TH APRIL TO 7TH MAY, 1886.

Destination.	Vessels.	Cargo.	Rate per Ton.
			£ s. d.
Liverpool	Eden Hall (s).	Wheat & Cotton	0 16 3 to 1 1 0*a*
Do.	Victoria (s) .	Do.	0 17 6 to 1 1 3*a*
Do.	Merton Hall (s)	Do.	0 17 6 to 1 1 3*a*
London	Loodiana (s).	Do.	0 16 3 to 1 1 3*a*
Do.	P. & O. 25th May	Do.	0 17 6 to 1 1 3
Do.	Husara (s)	Wheat	0 17 6*b*
Antwerp	Amana (s)	Seeds & Cotton.	1 0 0
Dunkirk	Harrogate (s).	Seeds, &c.	1 0 0*c*
Genoa	Empire (s)	Chartee, New Scale	1 7 6*d*
Hull	Kepler (s)	Wheat	0 18 0*c*
Havre	Orpington (s).	Seeds & Cotton.	1 0 0 to 1 1 3*c*
U. K. or Continent	Kairos (s).....	Charter, New Scale	1 0 0*f*
Madras Coast to Marseilles	Winchester(s)	Ground Nuts & Gingelly	1 16 3*g*
Do.	Glenmorvan (s)	Do.	1 15 0*g*

a Ready. *b* B. I. S. N. Co., 28th May.
c June loading. *d* Ex. 2s. *e* Relets.
f Recharter. *g* Per ton 20 cwt., 2½ to Charterers.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 5.

McKay, Surg Maj, Bl I M S, on furlough from *Seoni* C P.

Persse, Col, Ms Rtd List, from *Kamptee* C P.

MAY 6.

Baker, Maj, Bl R A, on leave, from Lahore.

East, Br Genl, Bl, ...mporary leave, from Jubbulpore.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 5.

Milne, Lt Bo, 5th L... fy, on duty to Mhow.

MAY 6.

Senior, Lt Col, Bl, 1st Bl Infy, on furlough to England.

Masters, Capt, Bl Bhopal Battn, on leave to Pachmarhi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 7th May 1886

Major F. S. Hore having returned in Bombay, will take over Command of the Bombay Vol Rifle Corps from this date.

There will be riding school on the Sea-face for the Mounted Rifles on Saturday next, the 8th instant, at 6-30 a.m.

Lt. H. R. King, Mounted Rifles, is granted leave of absence to proceed to England on private affairs, from 1st May to 31st October.

By order,
G. W. ROUGHTON, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, (Limited), 59, Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Departure of English Mail this evening.
Hand, Kast York. Rest., Colaba, 5-30 p.m.
Meeting for estab lishing Lying in Asylums for Parsee Women, at Bai Bhikajee Bengali School, 5 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 5th:—Lord O'Neil (s), from Cardiff. Yesterday:—Bryn Glas (s), from Newport; Elora (s), Calcutta; Consins Arbib (s), Kurrachee; Merton Hall (s), Liverpool; and Castlegates (s), Suez.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Melpomene (s), for Trieste.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Singapore, will be closed at General Post Office to-day at 2-30 p.m. Only letters marked for despatch by this vessel, will be forwarded.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—The liquor shop of Muncherjée Merwanjee, on the Falkland Road, was broken into on Wednesday night, and property consisting of an old American clock, a pair of slippers, a dollar, and twelve small copper saucers of the collective value of Rs. 22-10-0, was stolen there, from.

MUSIC AT THE COLBA BAND-STAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the East York. Regiment at the Colaba Band-stand, commencing at 5-30 p.m.:—

March ..... Mendelsthn
Reminiscences of Rossini ..... Godfrey.
Valse ..... Mon Amour ..... Bucalori.
Selection from New
Comic Opera ..... Erminie ..... Jakobawsky.
Lancers ..... Forty Thieves .... Lutz.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ended on Tuesday, 4th May, was 459, being 35 more then in the previous week, 27 more than in the week ending 5th May, 1885, and 1 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 260 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality of population per annum was 26·33 calculated on the increase of population since 1885. There were 106 deaths from remittent fever, being 9 more than in the previous week, and 45 less than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 31, 27 and 9, respectively, as compared with 69, 14 and 4 in the same period last year. There was no case of cholera last week.

COMMITTED GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.—Ramsing valad Harising, Revenue and Police Patil of Mauze Sakori, taluka Malegaon, in the Nasik Collectorate, having been convicted under sections 116 and 161 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—Shriniwas Parvat, Deputy Kulkarni of Mauze Kapralikop, taluka Hangal, in the Dharwar Collectorate, having been convicted under section 32 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—Aba bin Patloji, patel of Mauze Sonand, taluka Sangola, in the Sholapur Collectorate, having been found guilty of grave misconduct in the discharge of his duties and dismissed from office, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Government Gazette.*

CORONER'S COURT.

(Before DR. BLANEY.)

DROWNED IN WALKESHWAR TANK.

A CORONER'S inquest was held yesterday at Walkeshwar Road, on the body of Seeta, a female mendicant, aged 20 years. Deceased lived with her father in a dhurumsala at Walkeshwar. She was missed on Tuesday, and her body was subsequently found floating in the tank. The jury returned an open verdict.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

An inquest was also held at the J. J. Hospital on the body of Cheema, woman, aged about 60 years. Deceased about a month ago fractured her left thigh by the accidental fall of a bar of iron on the limb while she was passing along the Null Bazaar Road. The woman died from its effects yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SUICIDES IN BOMBAY.

ANOTHER inquiry took place at Oomercarry respecting the death of Gunga, a married woman, aged 18 years. In consequence of her husband declining to allow her to go to her parents' house at Poona, she threw herself into a well at the locality about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and was drowned. Her body was recovered by means of drags. A verdict of suicide by drowning was recorded. Another inquest was held at Dhobi Talao on the body Sonia Canoo, aged 20, mill labourer. He had been suffering from fever, and became delirious and unmanageable. The deceased was missed from his house at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and his body was subsequently found floating in the Dhobi Talao Tank. A similar verdict was returned.

WIFE-MURDER IN THE PANCH MAHALS.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, an appeal in the case of the Empress *vs.* Gema Rama was heard before Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas. Mr. Goverdhunram Tripathi appeard for the prisoner; and the Hon Mr. Mandlik for the Crown.

At a Court of Sessions held at Kaira before Mr. G Jacob, Joint Session Judge of Ahmedabad, the accused, a labourer in the Panch Mahals, was charged with murder in causing the death of his wife Kosri on the 15th March last. The case was tried before the judge and assessors. Mr. Jacob in his judgment, said that the accused admitted that he killed his wife by strangling her with a rope; and that the only question was whether the exception to section 300 of the Indian Penal Code applied so as to reduce the offence to culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Mr. Jacob was not disposed to accept the story given by the accused at the last moment to the effect, that he saw the deceased with a Mussulman, that the Mussulman ran away, and that he caught his wife and killed her because she would not tell him the Mussulman's name. This story was quite inconsistent with the account given by the accused on two previous occasions. It evidently suggested itself to him at the last moment as a happy thought. His previous account which, Mr. Jacob thought, might be accepted as true, was that he and his wife went out into the jungle to collect leaves and fuel; that he began questioning her as to the name of her paramour; and that as she refused to disclose it, he put the rope, having already prepared a noose on it, round her neck and strangled her. From the accused's own account, the Session Judge was not of opinion that the accused was deprived of self-control by the provocation offered by his wife's refusal to disclose the name of her paramour. He admitted that he had frequently before questioned her on the same subject, and therefore the provocation was not grave and sudden enough to prevent the offence from amounting to murder. Moreover, if, as appeared to be the case, he knew from other sources who his wife's paramour really was, her mere obstinacy in refusing to mention his name could not be accepted as sufficient provocation. Again his deliberate conduct in putting the rope round his wife's neck, and telling her that he would strangle her, was not that of a man deprived of self-control. The concealment of the body, the removal of the ornaments, and the subsequent false information as to the whereabouts of the deceased given by the accused to her relations, when their suspicions began to be aroused, were facts which told more or less strongly against the accused. The Session Judge could not, therefore, concur with the assessors in considering that the offence established was not murder. It was further argued for the accused that even if the offence of murder be established, the provocation described would afford sufficient grounds for not inflicting a capital sentence. Mr. Jacob was of opinion that this contention ought not to prevail. It did not appear from the accused's own account, even if the story invented by him at the close be accepted, that it was the deceased's unfaithfulness to him that incensed him against her, but only her refusal to disclose the name of her paramour. Moreover, his conduct in killing her, as described by himself, appeared to have been deliberate and cold-blooded. The fact that remorse of conscience, enhanced perhaps by the persistent enquiries of the relatives of the deceased, led the accused subsequently to confess his guilt, in no way diminished the heinousness of that guilt. The Session Judge, differing from the assessors, found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to be hanged.

The accused, in his petition of appeal to the High Court, said, among other things, it is indeed true that I killed my wife, but with great sorrow and remorse I was obliged to do so At the time when I brought my wife from my father-in-law's house, I had no reason whatever to commit this offence, nor had I entertained such an idea even in my dream. Unfortunately, she met a certain paramour, at whose beckoning, in the midst of conversation with me, she left me on the pretext of gathering fuel, with the object of carrying out their evil intentions. My suspicions having been aroused, I secretly went after her. They had no knowledge of it, I,on my true religious faith, place the real facts before your lordships. When I went near them, the paramour at once ran away. In the heat of my anger, I asked my wife about her improper conduct, when she entirely denied it. The endeavours that I made to remove this idea from my mind proved to be of no avail owing to the constant impudence and shamelessness of the woman ..... She said "I do not wish to live with you, I wish to live with that man." At this statement, I at once grew infuriated, and the result of it was her death.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of the circumstances, said they saw no reason which justify them in reducing the offence from murder to culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The sentence of death, passed upon the accused by the Session Judge, was therefore confirmed.

THE MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

THE Marine Court of Inquiry into the circumstances connected with the damage done to the barque Natal, which struck on the Crocodile Rock, was re-assembled at the Fort Police Court yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. Cooper. Mr. Little conducted the inquiry, and Mr. Burder appeared for Captain Tytler.

The Court charged Captain Tytler with doing a wrongful act in continuing on a northward course after having obtained cross-bearings at 6 p.m. on the 14th March, viz., Cape Comorin bearing E.N.E and Cadiapatam Light House compass bearing N.N.W., and which would place his ship in dangerous proximity to the Crocodile Rock.

In answer to the charge, the captain said that he considered the course he continued upon after six o'clock was a safe one. According to the position in the chart drawn by the Court's assessors, he ought to have cleared the rock by nearly a mile. According to the position worked out by him, he should have cleared the rock by over three miles.

Mr. Burder addressed the Court, observing that the mishap to the Natal was a pure accident, and could not have been guarded against by Captain Tytler, who did all that human ingenuity and skill could suggest. Mr. Burder pointed out that his client had shown the greatest care in all his duties, and the only conclusion one could come to after looking at the courses laid down by the assessors and that followed by the captain was that the rock was marked in a wrong position. In supporting this contention, as to the skill of his chart in navigating, Mr. Burder referred to the fact that Captain Tytler afterwards brought the ship up one of the most dangerous coasts one could imagine, and in such a state that few captains would ever care to undertake the responsibility of sailing her without further danger.

The president intimated that judgment would be delivered on Monday.

AN INTERPLEADER SUIT.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Cuse Court, before Rao Bahadoor Gunputrao Bhaskerjee, Fourth Judge, an interpleader suit, filed by Rama Mahadoo, a mill hand, against Magha Inda and others, a firm of Marwarrees, to recover Rs. 135, being the value of a cart and two bullocks attached in execution of a decree obtained by the Marwarree firm against Dhondoo Khundoo, was called on for hearing. Mr. Munchshunker, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff and the claimant. Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee, pleader, represented the defendants and the attaching creditors. It appeared that in March last, these Marwarree creditors had filed a suit against Dhondoo Khundoo for the recovery of Rs. 300, being the amount lent by them to him on the mortgage of his carts and bullocks. The suit was heard in April before His Honour, who then passed a decree in favour of the Marwarree creditors for the full amount, and made it payable by monthly instalments of Rs. 20. Dhondoo failed to pay the instalments due under the decree, whereupon the creditors issued an execution of the decree and attached his four carts and six bullocks, which were subsequently brought into Court. Rama Mahadoo, the plaintiff in the present suit, filed an interpleader suit against the Marwarrees, claiming one cart and two bullocks as belonging to him At the hearing of this suit the claimant admitted in his evidence that he allowed the cart and bullocks to remain with Dhondoo, the judgment debtor, who, after deducting all the necessary expenses, paid to the claimant the balance of the daily earnings of the two bullocks, and that the whole rent for the bullocks was also paid by Dhondoo. As the claimant failed to prove that he was the absolute owner of one cart and two bullocks, His Honour disallowed the claim, and confirmed the the attachment made by the Marwarrees, with Rs 15 as professional costs.

ENGLISH OFFICERS AND FOREIGN ORDERS.

THE following Regulations which have been recently revised by command of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India are published in the *Government Gazette*:—

No subject of Her Majesty shall accept a Foreign Order from the Sovereign of any foreign country or wear the Insignia thereof, without having previously obtained Her Majesty's premission to that effect signified by a warrant under Her Royal Sign Manual.

2. Excepting in the case of special complimentary Missions to Foreign Soverigns, such permission shall not be granted to any subject of Her Majesty unless the Foreign Order shall have been conferred in consequence of active and distinguished service before the enemy, either at Sea or in the Field; or unless he shall have been actually and entirely employed, beyond Her Majesty's dominions in the service of the Foreign Sovereign by whom the Order is conferred.

3. The intention of a Foreign Sovereign to confer upon a British subject the Insignia of an Order must be notified to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, either through the British Minister accredited to the Court of such Foreign Sovereign, or through His Minister accredited at the Court of Her Majesty.

4. If the service for which it is proposed to confer the Order has been performed during War, the Notification required by the preceding clause must be made not later than two years after the exchange of the ratifications of a Treaty of Peace.

If the service has been performed in time of Peace, the Notification must be made within two years after the date of such service.

5. After such Notification shall have been received, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall, if the case comes within the conditions prescribed by the present Regulations, and arises from Naval or Military services before the enemy, refer it to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department, previously to taking Her Majesty's pleasure thereupon, in order to ascertain whether there be any objection to Her Majesty's permission being granted.

A similar reference shall also be made to the Commander-in-Chief if the application relates to an officer in the Army, or to the Lords of the Admiralty if it relates to an officer in the Navy.

6. When Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall have taken the Queen's pleasure on any such application and shall have obtained Her Majesty's permission for the person in whose favour it has been made to accept the Foreign Order, and wear the Insignia thereof, he shall signify the same to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, in order that he may cause the warrant required by clause 1 to be prepared for the Royal Sign-Manual.

When such warrant shall have been signed by the Queen, a Notification thereof shall be inserted in the *Gazette*, stating the service for which the Foreign Order has been conferred.

7. The warrant signifying Her Majesty's permission may, at the request and at the expense of the person who has obtained it, be registered in the College of Arms.

8. Every such warrant as aforesaid shall contain a clause providing that her Majesty's license and permission does not authorise the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining to a Knight Bachelor of Her Majesty's Realms.

9. When a British subject has received the Royal permission to accept a Foreign Order, he will at any future time be allowed to accept the decoration of a higher class of the same Order, to which he may have become eligible by increase of rank in the Foreign Service, or in the service of his own country; or any other distinctive mark of honour strictly consequent upon the acceptance of the original Order, and common to every person upon whom such decoration is conferred.

10. The preceding clause shall not be taken to apply to decorations of the Guelphic Order, which were bestowed on British subjects by Her Majesty's predecessors, King George IV. and King William IV., on whose heads the Crowns of Great Britain and of Hanover were united.

Decorations so bestowed cannot properly be considered as rewards granted by a Foreign Sovereign for services rendered according to the purport of clause 2 of these Regulations. They must be rather considered as personal favours bestowed on British subjects by British Sovereigns, and as having no reference to services rendered to the Foreign Crown of Hanover.

11. Applications for permission to accept and wear medals which not being the decoration of any Foreign Order, are conferred by a Foreign Sovereign on British subjects in the Army or Navy, should be addressed to the Commander-in-Chief or the Lords of the Admiralty, as the case may be, who, if they see fit, may submit the same for Her Majesty's sanction, upon obtaining which they may grant such permission without other formality.

12. Any other British subject, having obtained Her Majesty's permission, is at liberty to accept and wear a Foreign Medal, not being the decoration of a Foreign Order.

13. No permission is necessary for accepting a Foreign Medal, if such Medal is not to be worn.

BENGAL.

SHIP ON FIRE.—The ship Sophia Joakim, belonging to Messrs. Haji Zacharia & Co. of Calcutta and commanded by Captain Brown, sailed from Calcutta on Wednesday last for Jeddah, laden with rice and a miscellaneous cargo. About 7 P.M on Friday, when the ship was about 100 miles from the Eastern Channel, smoke was observed proceeding from the ventilators forwards. The hatches were immediately removed, and water poured down, which had no effect whatever in diminishing the volumes of smoke which increased. The decks were then broken up and an increased supply of water thrown on the seat of the fire, when it was discovered. Meanwhile the ship was put about, and a course steered for Saugor. The fire continued burning and it was not till (Sunday) at noon that it was got under. The Port Officer, Captain Petley, was communicated with by telegram and accompanied Mr. Behnend, Harbour Master, and Mr. Kingcome, Deputy Harbour Master, boarded the ship below Garden Reach, the Port Fire Engine and steamer Hetty being in attendence to render assistance if necessary. The Sophia Joakim was towed up the river by the steam tug Defiance, and was anchored off Hastings' Moorins at 3 P.M. on Sunday. Considerable damage has been done to the vessel and cargo.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE *STATESMAN* LIBEL CASE.

THIS case was continued on May 4 when the Hon'ble Lalla Bun Behary Kapur was examined. He said:—I am one of the managers of the Burdwan Raj under the Court of Wards, and a member of the Bengal Legislative Council. The late Maharaja Mahtab Chund was my uncle, and I married a sister of the late Maharaja Aftab Chund. I know about the treasure tanks, but had nothing to do with the disposal of the 14 lakhs of treasure. I had to do with the "ordering of it," and a part was disposed of in Burdwan and a part was sent to the mint. I had nothing to do with the disposal of the coins at Burdwan; and no portions of them or proceeds from them came to me or to Mr. Miller. After current money had been obtained for the coins, entries were made of the amounts in the books of the Raj. This money was first taken to the Reserve Treasury, and then back for payment of expenditure. The Reserve Treasury Dewan is Babu Jogobindo Mitter, and the keys are held by Lala Madun Lall Seit; and Babu Sathcowrie Banerjee's statement is untrue that Mr. Miller and I had vast sums drawn from the hoards to misappropriate them. I had money drawn from the hoards for investment. The *khillut* cost Rs. 1,60,800. The accounts will show that Mr. Miller did not draw 4 lakhs for the *khillut*. It is not true that any sum was given to anybody in his authority, or anybody at all for the *khillut*; and it is not true that any portion of the *khillut* expense was misappropriated by either Mr. Miller or me. I am 33 years old, and have always been connected with the Burdwan Raj. I was present when the last Maharaja, Aftab Chund, executed the pension deed in favour of Mr. Miller. Mr. Miller was not present, and itis not true that he forced the Maharaja to sign the deed. I have never had a pice of the Raj money which I cannot account for. It is not true that Mr. Miller or I had fictitious books prepared, or that we caused inventories to disappear. One book in the custody of the Marani Narain Coomaree disappeared, containing entires of the interest on Government securities of the old Maharani. It is not true that either Mr. Miller or I had forged the book produced before Mr. Coxhead.

Dr. Mahendrolall Gupta was the next witness examined, and said he had charge of the Maharaja's hospital for the past twenty years with a salary of Rs. 250. He remembered the conversation between Mr. Miller and the late Maharaja about pension. It occured at Darjeeling in 1881, and the Maharaja said he would give Mr. Miller Rs. 75,000 and full pension whenever he wished to retire Mr. Miller refused the offer. The witness was present at the signing of the final pension deed, and had a conversation with the late Maharaja about it. It is not true that Mr. Miller forced the late Maharaja to execute the deed. Mr. Miller was not present when the deed was signed, but there were about six other persons present.

The next witness examined was Babu Sreenarain Mookerjee, who said that he was the Dewan of the *Khas* Kutcherry, and had been so for 14 years, but he had been 28 years with the Burdwan Raj. Daily accounts called *shumar* could always be produced, and entries of articles taken out of the inner apartment were called *khubbas*. The witness produced *khubbas* for 1288 containing entries of the amounts drawn from the treasury. He was present when the items were drawn out in 1288. Mr. Miller was not present and had nothing do with it. No money went into Mr. Miller's hands at all. The witness added:—I paid the amount of the *khillut* expenses, and my authority for the disbursements was the bills signed by the Maharaja and Lala Bun Behary Kapur. The *khillut* daily expenses were prepared by me and signed by the Maharaja. The coins brought from the treasury tanks were placed in the Reserve Treasury. Some were sent to the mint and some to the bazar, and entries of them appear in the *khubbas*.

Babu Romanath Dass, the next witness stated that he engrossed the deed under the orders of Jogendro Babu, then a member of the Burdwan Council, and now not in the Burdwan service. Witness pointed Jogendro Babu out: he was sitting next to Mr. Knight in Court. The witness continued:—I gave the deed to Mr. Miller who gave me a receipt for it.

Mr. Andrew Rossi was then called, and stated that he had been 35 years in the Burdwan Raj, and took the coins to the mint, returning back with notes, and handing them over to the Maharani through the Dewan.

After a long discussion the Magistrate refused to allow documents to be translated at the prosecutor's expense.

Mr. Barrow then applied for an adjournment, and the Magistrate fixed the next hearing for Saturday, but Mr. Barrow said he would not be ready to cross-examine on that day and asked for a month's adjournment. The Magistrate refused the application, and the case was adjourned to Saturday for the purpose of drawing up the charge against the defendants.

THE MESHED RIOTS.

THE *Shems* publishes the following account of the recent riots at Meshed. Abol Ghassem Khan, Governor of Twurbutte in Persia, was indebted to the Shah's Government for diverse sums which Assaf-ed-Dowlah, the Governor-General of the province, demanded should be paid into the local treasury, in order that he in his turn should be able to pay it over to the State exchequer, to which he was responsible for the revenues of discharge. Abol Ghassem Khan, however, was desirous of avoiding, or at least of delaying the required payment; he therefore availed himself of the right of asylum attaching to the Grand Mosque of Meshed, which is notoriously inviolable, and from the shelter of which he might, he thought, laugh at the Governor-General and regulate his accounts at his leisure. But the latter could not submit to be tricked in this way, and devised some means to lure the defaulter for a moment to issue from the holy place; of course, there were agents ready posted to seize and carry him off to the Government prison. Law had thus the best of it, and the matter would have terminated if the priests of the mosque had not seen in this incident so simple in itself, an attack made on the right of asylum. They protested against the violation, and Abol Ghassem Khan, feeling himself supported by people of influence, began to pose as a victim. The populace took sides with the clergy; the shops in the bazaar were closed as a sign of discontent; and finally there were some slight meetings and some disturbles which in any other country would have passed unnoticed, but which were regarded as terrible events in the calm, peceable life of the inhabitants of Meshed. The priests, however and their partisans soon recognized the folly and illegality of the course they had taken, and feared that when the Court of Teheran were informed of what had occurred, they would be censured and perhaps punished. Therefore, availing themselves of the few days that must elapse before a reply could come from the capital, the repentant imaums hastened to throw themselves at the feet of Assaf-ed-Dowlah, acknowledged their offences, and entreat his forgiveness This he granted without much adoed, and all traces of the commotion ceased from that moment. The Governor-General has a just claim to be congratulated on the energy and spirit of conciliation displayed by him on this occasion.

THE GARSTIN DACOITY CORE.

AT the hearing of this case in the Madras High Court on May 3, Mr. Hartnett, police inspector, admitted that he was responsible for connecting Mr Crole's name with it.

Mr. Norton—You were specially in charge of this case. Did you instruct Mr. French to state in the Lower Court what he did state in opening the case?

The Chief Justice—No, Mr. Norton, I can't allow it. Counsel might state anything he likes. I do not see the slightest foundation for it.

Mr. Norton—Then why introduce Mr. Crole's name at all?

The Chief Justice—There was some reason or other for it.

Mr. Norton—It rests with the Police, Mr. Garstin, or Mr. Arbuthnot perhaps.

The Chief Justice—See how Mr. Branson opened the case. He advisedly left out Mr. Crole's name in it.

Mr. Norton—Yes, advisedly.

The Chief Justice—He exercised a wise discretion. Finding he could not prove Mr. Crole had any connection with the case, he therefore left his name out. What Mr. Crole had to do with it I cannot understand. I really can't see why his name was ever brought in. Mr. Crole had as much to do with the case as you had, Mr. Norton. It was foolishly mentioned in the Lower Court.

Mr. Norton—No, not foolishly, but wickedly.

The Chief Justice—You can't put those questions, Mr. Norton.

Mr. Norton—It is a persecution, not a prosecution, apart from the facts of the case, there is a motive by reason of which we now stand here.

The Chief Justice—I see nothing of any sort against Mr. Crole, he had nothing to do with this dacoity.

Mr. Norton—The introduction of Mr Crole's name in the Lower Court was done advisedly.

Mr. Norton, to witness—When you summoned those witnesses, Kotaiswmy Thevar, etc., did you do so to prove intimacy between Mr. Crole and my client?

The Court disallowed the question.

Mr. Norton—Did you instruct Mr. French to say that the Dacoity was done at Mr. Crole's instigation?

Witness—I did not

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 6.

ALTHOUGH from a merchant's point of view business has not been active during the past week, inasmuch as the extent of new operations initiated has been comparatively limited, there has nevertheless been a large volume of trade passing through the port in actual weight of produce probably as large as ever recorded. Of Wheat the receipts are steadily increasing, 29,000 tons having come to hand in the week, and according to present indications these figures may yet be exceeded before the setting in of the rains. The crop in the districts tributary to Bombay is evidently a large one, and if exports are aided by a continuance of cheap freights and low exchange we are quite prepared to see the shipments during 1886 total 700,000 tons or over. This is no doubt a large quantity to anticipate, seeing that last year only reached 565,000 tons, but we have no hesitation in saying that if the Indian Midland Railway now in course of construction had been completed, and the Nagpore-Bengal line also carried through, the exports this year would have been over 1,000,000 tons. Seeds are not turning out so favorably, the receipts of Linseed only pointing to a yield of 65 to 70 per cent. of 1885; nor are Cotton movements developing in a way to warrant expectation of the season's clearances being much if anything over 850,000 bales. The value of our exports, therefore, may not be in proportion to the bulk—a possibility which requires to be carefully borne in mind when estimating the probable course of Exchange. Our import trade preserves a full average for the season of the year. Of the leading items, Piece-Goods, Yarns, and Metals, the offtake is free and prices latterly have been very steady. Freights are, if not firm, decidedly better than they were. £1 to £1-1-3 are the current quotations for U. K. and Continental ports for this month's loading, and the quantity of tonnage fixed since the departure of last mail has been considerable. The most striking feature in connection with freights though is the sudden alteration in rates to China. For a long time past the P. & O. Co. and the Austro-Hungarian Lloyds have enjoyed a monopoly of the trade, working under a joint agreement on the basis of Rs. 12 per ton for Twist and Cotton, and Rs. 20 per chest for Opium. Naturally these comparatively high rates have attracted competition, and the Florio-Rubattino Co. having announced a regular line for China, of which the pioneer steamer, the "Singapore," sails to-day, rates have been reduced to Rs. 5 per ton for ordinary merchandise and Rs. 10 per chest for Opium. This reduction has attracted an unusually large amount of cargo, and were anything like these prices to become permanent, it is very evident that our local Cotton Mills would be able to develope a largely increased export trade in their Goods and Yarns. As it is, even the short time the reduced rates have been current has had a marked effect. The Mills have been practically cleared of ready stocks, and the shares of the leading concerns are generally better. Money is firm, and Government Paper is unaltered in value. Exchange, after numerous fluctuations, closes to a decline of about one per cent. on the week.

Considerable interest has been created in financial circles here, by the announcement telegraphed from London on Monday last, that the Government of India has advertised a loan for £6,000,000 sterling to bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, the minimum price of issue to be £86 per centum. No official notification has been made here as to the exact purposes to which the proceeds of the loan are to be applied, but a contemporary has it and the apportionment is probably pretty near the mark that 3½ millions are for public works and 2 millions for the repayment of previous sterling indebtedness now maturing. However that may be, the extent of the loan will afford an interesting test of the borrowing powers of the country in the London market, while it may also be taken as in some measure an indication that the Indian Government in thus piling up their sterling liabilities are not without hope of some solution of the Silver difficulty being ultimately found practicable. It is unfortunate for the full success of the operation that it has been kept back until money in London has increased in value. A few weeks ago funds were seeking employment at 1½ to 1½ per cent., while to-day we learn the Bank of England rate of discount has been advanced to 3 per cent. The general opinion on this side is that even now the loan will be fully subscribed at the minimum, if not perhaps a fraction better, but still more advantageous terms would probably have been obtainable a short time ago. As to the policy of thus augmenting the Gold liabilities of the country it would serve no good purpose to discuss it here; but the effect the loan is likely to have on the exchangeable value of the Rupee is naturally a matter of grave concern to the mercantile public. There can be little doubt that a large proportion, if not the whole of the amount, has been taken into account and allowed for in the Council drawings announced in the budget, in which case the course of exchange should have been practically unaffected. The financial advisers at the India Office, however, are evidently determined to utilise the loan in an attempt to work the market. At yesterday's biddings for Councils, Government apparently held for 1s. 5 25-32d. per rupee, placing only Rs. 10,000 at that, and they advertise only 15 lakhs for next week. We look for little good resulting from this manœuvre, as in a few weeks the market will be largely independent of Council drafts, and in the meantime Silver is weak and will supply the demand for remittance to this side.

MONEY.—The market is steady but without quotable change in rates of discount which now stand at 7 per cent. with the bank, 5 per cent. outside for loans secured by Government Paper. The last Bank of Bombay return showed a decrease in the Cash Balance of one lakh only but trade requirements were in reality larger by 14 lakhs on the week.

From Calcutta we learn by wire to-day that the Bank of Bengal's Cash Balances have declined by 37½ lakhs.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling has been very irregular throughout the week, frequent fluctuations have taken place daily, in some cases we might say hourly, and although a steadier tone is apparent at the close rates show a decline of 3-16d. per rupee. On Thursday last demand Bank Bills stood at 1s. 5 25-32d. and 3 months' Credits at 1s. 5 31-32d., but before the mail steamer left on Friday a drop of ½d. per oz. in Bar Silver advised from London, and a demand for remittance from this side had caused a decline of 1-16d. in ready Bank Bills and 1-32d. in private paper. The latter, however, further receded 1-16d. on Saturday, and on Monday the weakness displayed almost partook of the nature of a panic. For a time there was practically no reliable quotation for Bank Bills, but eventually an additional drop of 1-16d. to 3-32d. was the result. The irregularity still continued on Tuesday, and during the forenoon of that day the lowest point of the market was touched, 3 months' Credit for this month having been placed at 1s. 5 11-16d. and Francs at 1'86. A recovery of 1-32d. took place during the day. Wednesday witnessed a very weak tone without material change in rates, but to-day after opening flat a firmer tone supervened, and we close at an advance of 1-16d. from yesterday and 3-32d. better than the worst point. The following are rates for ready bills:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 5 19-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 5 9-16d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 5 21-32d.	,,
Do.	4 ,,	1s. 5 11-16d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 5[9]/32d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	1s. 5 2[1]/32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 5[3]/4d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	1s. 5 13-16d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 5 29-32d.	,,
Francs	3 ,,	1'87	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1'88½	,,

At this level the tone this evening must be given as firm for ready, but the future is evidently regarded with as much doubt as ever, Government action in regard to Council drafts notwithstanding. For June delivery 1s. 5 15-32d. telegraphic and 1s. 5½d. demand Bank are said to be obtainable and for July 1-32d. lower, but we have not heard of business at these figures.

Silver in London has declined from 46½d. to 45⅞d. this week. The shipments to this side reported by Reuter are £30,000.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has ruled exceedingly quiet latterly, with only a small business doing. Fours to begin with recovered from Rs. 97½ to Rs. 97 11-16, at which they have practically remained without change. Fours-and-a half from Rs. 101½ have receded to Rs. 101 nominal.

SHARES.—If anything we should call the general tone of the market firmer of late, but there is no marked activity apparent. In *Banks* there is no alteration to note except in Bank of Bombay which are rather weaker at Rs. 717½. *Press* Companies continue quiet but mostly steady. Fort Press have declined Rs. 75, while Apollo and New Indian are Rs. 5, Bombay Rs. 2½ dearer. *Spinning and Weaving Mills* are firm owing to the improvement in the Yarn market, Queen have advanced Rs. 25, Manockjee Petit Rs. 12½, Hindustan Rs. 15, Alliance, Central India, Connaught and Western India Rs. 10, Jewraz Baloo Rs. 7½, Bombay United, Framjee Petit, Indian Manufacturing and Luckmidas Khimjee Rs. 5. On the other hand Hyderabad and Southern India have declined Rs. 20, Gordon, Great Eastern, and People of India Rs. 10, Empress Rs. 5, and Oriental Rs. 2½ per share. Amongst *Miscellaneous* concerns, Bombay-Burmah Trading are Rs. 100 lower. Cash Bazaar, Limited, have dropped from Rs. 33 to Rs. 20. Prince of Wales Fire Insurance have advanced to Rs. 1,700. In Flour Mills, Bapty's, Western India and Royal are all quoted at par. Bombay are Rs. 685 ex-div. Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mines stand at Rs. 12½, Bombay Ice Company at Rs. 113.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The further fall in Exchange has curtailed arrival business in goods, but on the spot it has assisted in imparting a steadier tone, and although prices have not quotably changed in any description we call the market firm with a full average business passing in standard qualities of Greys, and more particularly in Bleached Goods. From the bazaar the clearances are estimated at 3,250 to 3,500 packages of all kinds, and sellers generally are now showing a bolder front.

Of *Local Goods* the sales have not been large, but prices are well supported.

TWIST.—A distinctly better enquiry has prevailed for imported Yarns latterly, and a fair extent of business has resulted at in some cases an improvement of ⅛ anna per lb. *Local Yarns* continue in strong demand for China with a further recovery of 1-16 anna per lb., and the Mills are not only sold out of ready stocks but are mostly under heavy contracts for future delivery. From 5,000 to 6,000 bales have changed hands locally during the week.

METALS.—*Copper* is in request at an advance of As. 4 per cwt., Braziers being now Rs. 32½ to Rs. 32¾ per cwt. For *Yellow Metal* the demand is also better with a recovery of As. 4 per cwt. *Iron* is dull of sale, and both Staffordshire and Swedish Bars are quoted Rs. 1 per candy lower.

COALS.—Extreme quietness is still the prevailing tone, and for future shipment, say May-June, a difference of As. 8 to As. 12 per ton separates buyers and sellers. Davison's West Hartley is offering at Rs. 15-4, Powell Duffryn Cardiff Rs. 15-8, Ordinary Cardiff at Rs. 14-8 per ton. Bunder stocks are estimated at about 65,000 tons.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Reflecting the tone of the Liverpool advices by wire, which with one or two days exception have been very firm, we have experienced stiff markets for Cotton throughout the week and a considerable business has been done at in everything except Broach an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. The bulk of the business done has been in ready stuff, sellers on the one hand being averse to making forward contracts, while exporters on the other finding new business difficult to develope refrain from buying more than they require to cover their shipments as their time matures. The local mills have also been large buyers of ready parcels, and this will assist the other causes in maintaining what may be termed an impracticable position of the market during the remainder of the season. To no other condition of things can we look forward with any certainty as we have mainly to look to Dholleras and Bhownuggers for the rest of our business, and they are not coming forward at all freely. In fact the receipts all round have been disappointing this last week Omras which are in most limited demand of all being the growth which keeps up in supply.

We estimate the receipts of this crop from the commencement of the season to date as follows:—

	Bales.
Berar	273,000
Bengals	135,000
Khandeish	135,000
Broach	145,000
Dholleras	130,000
Barsi and Nuggur	45,000
Hingunghaut	16,000
	929,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following Comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1886.	1885.	1884
For the week	67,132	54,509	95,111
Since 1st January	905,292	609,822	977,974
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	62,873	50,932	61,648
Since 1st January	570,423	384,779	681,200
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	1,821	2,648	3,288
Since 1st January	23,281	28,789	48,411

The following are to-day's quotations for Full pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

New Crop—		per Candy.	per lb. C. &F.
Bengal, Fine	May	.... Rs. 168	= 3 13-16d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	.... ,, 161	= 3 21-32d.
Do. Good	do.	156 ,, 3 17-32d.	
Omra, Fine	do. (nominal)	.... ,, 194	= 4d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	172 to 178	= 3¾ to 4 1-32d.
Do. Good	do.	166 to 174	= 3⅝ to 15-16d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	168 to 186	= 3 19-32 to 13-16d.
Broach, Fine	do.	.... ,, 208	= 4 21-32d.
Do. Good	do.	.... ,, 202	= 4 17-32d.
Dholleras, Fine	do.	.... ,, 198	= 4 7-16d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	.... ,, 185	= 4 5-32d.
Do. Good	do.	.... ,, 180	= 4 1-16d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	do.	.... ,, 188	= 4 7-32d.
Westerns Good	do.	.... ,, 175	= 3 31-32d.

WHEAT.—Although the home advices have been fairly steady, prices have quietened down by As. 1 to As. 1½ per cwt. on the week, owing to April shipments being covered. At the existing level, however, notwithstanding the very large receipts the feeling displayed is extremely steady, and dealers show great reluctance about selling for future delivery. From the districts everything points to a continuance of free supplies and as a matter of fact receipts would be larger if the railways could make more waggons available. To-day's quotations are per cwt. railway terms:—

	Ready.	May.
Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-3	Rs. 4-2-6
No. 1 do.	,, 4-1-6	,, 4-0-6
No. 1 Club Delhi		,, 3-1-5
Red Ahmedabad		,, 3-13-6
Hard Red		,, 3-9-6

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is coming in rather more freely, but is still short and the price is firmly held at Rs. 6-6 per cwt. *Rapseed* is dull and we now quote. Yellow Gazerat Rs. 5-9½, Yellow Cawnpore Rs. 5-6, and Red Cawnpore Rs. 4-10½ per cwt. *Gingelly* is in very limited supply and prices are almost nominal at Rs. 6-15 to Rs. 6-7 for White, and Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 6-13 for Mixed per cwt.

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Wheat—For the week ....cwt.	580,751	327,616	342,600
,, Since 1st Jan. .... ,,	3,978,999	3,626,463	1,819,360
Linseed—For the week .... ,,	203,563	300,159	232,955
,, Since 1st Jan.... ,,	1,990,853	3,089,080	2,341,593
Rapeseed—For the week ... ,,	66,739	86,476	104,537
,, Since 1st Jan. .... ,,	588,155	621,823	441,528
Gingelly Seed—For the week ,,	14,313	8,495	8,309
,, Since 1st Jan..... ,,	706,054	963,498	748,135

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	717½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	680
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	136
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£66
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pot.	120

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1015
Akola Press Co.	85	50	500	Rs. 50	200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	50	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,025
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	255
Bellary	930	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	49.xd
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,700	125	125	..	137½
Colaba Press Co.	50	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	680
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	300	12	160
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,220
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2,125
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	150	500	500	Rs. 25	40)
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	39)
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	220
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	97½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	..	422½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	560
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	..	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	122½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	490
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 70	600
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1 200
Sassoon Press Co.	300	600	600	2½	51)
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	660

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 5th May 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·772
Temperature of the Air	84·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0
Dew Point	74·2
Relative humidity of Air	·716
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	3·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	90·1
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	80·0
General Directions of Wind*.	WNW, N, W, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	190

* From midnight to midnight.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

LITTLEWOOD—May 6, Alfred Littlewood, late of the R. M. Railway, deeply regretted, aged 27 years and 8 months. English and Indian papers please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTHS.

BANERJEE—April 30, at Aligarh, N-W P, the wife of Babu Shangsar Chunder Banerjee, Accountant, D P W, at present working on Sind-Sagar State Railway, Jhelum Bridge Division, of a son.
MUNTON—May 1, at Mussoorie, the wife of W Munton, of a son.

DEATHS.

CHATTERTON—April 30, at Nagpore, killed by a wild Buffalo, George Saxton Chatterton, District Superintendent of Police, Central Provinces.
HAMILTON—April 24, at Shillong, Assam, from injuries received from a fall from his pony, Cecil Vaughan, second son of Rev Walter A. Hamilton, Chaplain of Shillong, aged 12 years and 9 months.
JEFFERY—April 29th, at Calcutta, of malarious fever contracted at Jessore, John Edward Beevor Jeffery, Bengal Civil Service, aged 40 years.
PERCY—May 1, at Dufla Ting, Ada Daisy, the wife of Mr James Percy, aged 27 years, 2 months and 8 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"FAIR PLAY."—The awards have not yet been made.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1886.

THE Government of Bombay have this week issued a series of resolutions which are likely to exercise an appreciable influence upon the fiscal policy of the Native States within the Presidency. They relate to certain duties levied by some of the States in the South Mahratta Country, in Kattywar, and in the Northern Division of the Presidency, and to which, in some instances, the Bombay Government believe that all the objections that are urged against transit duties will be found to apply. The impulse to look into this question appears to have come from the Government of India more than two years ago. A Bombay administration report recording the condition of affairs in the little Mahratta State of Bhor mentioned that the Chief levied no transit duties, but Sthalmod and Sthalbharit. Thereupon the Government of India observed that the Chief of the State had, half a century ago, agreed with the East India Company to abolish all transit duties, and that they themselves were at the present time taking every means to impress upon other Native States the advantages of free trade. Suspecting, apparently, that Sthalmod and Sthalbharit might be transit duties under other names, they asked the local Government for information concerning them. The inquiry was of some importance, for these duties have long been characteristic of the financial polity of many of the South Mahratta States, and the Bombay Government made them the subject of a general investigation. It was thus ascertained that they are levied in thirteen of the Deccan and South Mahratta States, and in their feudatories, the proceeds ranging from about fifty rupees a year in Duphlapur, to fourteen thousand rupees in Kolhapur. The translating of the two terms is simple enough, though it is not quite certain that the only translation that is available will exactly represent the nature of the taxes. Roughly speaking, Sthalmod is an import and Sthalbharit an export duty. The two taxes are imposed upon goods of almost all kinds, sometimes *ad valorem*, sometimes upon cart-loads and bullock-loads. And, like many other sources of revenue in the States, they are farmed to the highest bidder. This is a feature which is certain to lead to irregularities. A State which allows the collection of a tax to pass out of its hands is apt to act as though it had at the same time parted with responsibility over the tax. The proceeds are gathered in by men over whom it can exercise only a loose control, and who are less likely to act according to the rule than the employés of the Durbar. Some practical reasons, of course, may be urged in excuse for this delegation of fiscal duties, objectionable though it may seem from a rigidly administrative point of view. We take it that the Chief of Anudh, for instance, who derives about Rs. 1,600 a year from these duties, would find it scarcely worth while, if possible, to detail a staff of officials for the task of collecting these duties, even if the staff were restricted to one jemadar at each end of the road which passes through his State But whatever excuse there may be for the arrangement in the circumstances of some of the smaller States, there is no need to ignore the facilities which the system supplies for giving these duties a character quite in conflict with the treaty by which the Chiefs under the control of the Sattara Raja undertook to abolish transit dues.

Nothing, indeed, could be easier than to convert the import and export duties levied in the smaller Native States into transit dues. These South Mahratta imposts seem peculiarly adapted for such a conversion. For instance, as the Government of Bombay point out, there is little security taken in the contracts with the tax-farmers that goods imported, which have paid Sthalmod, shall not, if re-exported, pay Sthalbharit also, and as no provision has been made for refunding in the event of re-exportation, it is inevitable that these duties, though they appear in the innocent guise of import and export duties, must act as transit dues, and as very real obstacles to through trade. These dues must either be abolished or regulated. Kolhapur, under the advice of the late Regent, took the better alternative of abolishing them, thereby earning the high commendation of the Acting Political Agent on the occasion of the Chinchli Horse Show a couple of months since. We do not know if the Chiefs who heard Mr. Lee-Warner on that occasion were able to put themselves in full sympathy with all that he said about the advantage that the South Mahratta Country must derive from practising free trade. But it was very practical advice which he gave them when he urged them to remove all fiscal barriers to the circulation of commodities, and then they would turn the new railway to good account. This is a political economy which should be understood by chiefs and people alike. It is impossible for trade to have a free course in a country honeycombed by a variety of jurisdictions such as the South Mahratta Country if every bale of goods that passes through a State is burdened with Sthalmod on entering and Sthalbharit on leaving the territory. The Government of Bombay have taken a wise and necessary course in urging the political officers to watch the operations of these taxes. Whether they ought to go further, and endeavour to impress upon the Chiefs the advantage of following the example of Kolhapur in this matter, is another question, which must be determined mainly by the financial condition of individual States. Such imposts as are levied in Native States must for the most part be upon necessities, but every State that could do without the money would be the better for yielding up, as Kolhapur has done, the few thousands of rupees a year which it derives from these duties. The Government are no doubt right when, looking from the standpoint of *la haute finance* upon Sthalmod and Sthalbharit, they pronounce them very bad taxes, and urge Mr. Lee-Warner to use all his influence towards obtaining their abolition. But granted that due security is taken against their being used as transit duties, to the hindrance of trade, we are not sure that they are much worse, in principle, than the methods which are adopted for the raising of money by the Municipalities of all India. We resort to them, not because we believe that they are theoretically good methods, but because no better are available.

In Kattywar, and in the Native States in the Northern Division, the problem presents itself under different names and slightly different conditions. In the Northern Division there are a number of Native States which are under no such obligation to refrain from imposing transit duties as prevail in the South Mahratta country. But then taxation is not the less subject to the control of the Paramount Power, which would ill acquit itself of its responsibility to its own subjects as well as to the subjects of neighbours States if it suffered the continuance of a system, which seems common, of raising taxation upon goods passing through a State. The Government of Bombay do not claim too much when they insist that if these States are permitted to tax goods in transit they must levy the tax once for all on entering or leaving a State. Their equitable position, indeed, is very strong. They are, as they explain, looking after the rights of their own and the subjects of neighbour States when they insist that the Chiefs shall exercise their rights of taxation without injury to the commercial interests of the people around their territory. In Kattywar, in lieu of the Sthalmod and Sthalbharit of the Deccan and South Mahratta Country, we have Dan and Deshdan, the former a tax levied on articles entering the villages for consumption or sale, and therefore not likely to act as a transit duty, and the latter a tax on exports. But Deshdan has in the two maritime States of Kattywar, Nawanagar and Junagadh, the special character of a duty levied for the protection of their shipping interests. Thus in these two States it is levied only upon produce to be exported from any seaport outside their limits. Goods, however, sent by railway are subject to it. The system is of course open to all the objections that apply to a protective system. The Government of Bombay treat both Dan and Deshdan as imposts quite as objectionable as the two duties about to be abolished in Kolhapur, and they supply the political agents with reasons, derived from the elements of political economy, why Deshdan should not be levied. It throws obstacles, they say, in the way of the transit of goods. "If a chief's port is the most convenient for the use of his ryots, they will naturally use it, whether Deshdan is levied or not; while if it is not the most convenient, it is unjust that a ryot should be forced to use it, or be fined for not doing so." Admirable teaching this; but teaching derived from precisely the same economic principles has been patiently commended to the notice of French and German and Italian statesmen, who notwithstanding have levied their own "Deshdan" for the god of their ports and their shipping. We must not be impatient if Junagadh and Nawanagar are slow in arriving at the full status of economic orthodoxy.

WE published some days ago a memorial to the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court representing that the examination for the offices of Subordinate Judges, Pleaders of the High Court, and of District Pleaders, held in March last, was conducted with great severity, and praying that the result of the examination be revised, making also certain suggestions for altering the scheme of examination. The examiners were the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, Mr. Leith and Mr. Anderson, barristers-at-law, Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, Registrar of the High Court, and Mr. Pandurang Balibhadra and Mr. Kalbabhai Lulloobhai, vakils. The examiners, to whom the memorial was forwarded, having reported upon it, the Judges of the High Court have passed the following resolution, which has been communicated to the memorialists:—"Resolution—The Hon. the Chief Justice and Judges having delegated the work of examination to a committee of gentlemen in whom they have perfect confidence, must refer the memorialists to those gentlemen if they think they have any grievance. The suggestion for alterations in the scheme of the examination will be considered." The answer, we fear, will cause no little disappointment. The memorialists made out a stronger case than disappointed competitors usually make out, and the decision of the judges would have been accepted with less dissatisfaction than, we fear, awaits it, if it had been based upon a consideration of the merits of the case, instead of their confidence—well warranted though it may be—in the examiners. If they think that any advantage can be gained by addressing themselves to the examiners, to whom the judges have referred them, the memorialists will doubtless do so.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 2.

BEFORE giving my promised account of Bishop Cotton's Boys' School, I must give precedence to the fair sex, and say something about the other girls' school of which Simla boasts. It seems to me likely that some knowledge of the schools in hill stations will be useful to the public, for in these days, with exchange so low, it must become a serious question to parents what to do with their children. The Auckland House School was founded in 1866, and after various vicissitudes has now been established on a footing which render it a suitable school for the children of Europeans and Eurasians of the middle classes. As will be seen by the enclosed prospectus there is an efficient staff of teachers, and a lady, Miss Perry, well known and much respected in Simla, has recently given her services to the school free of salary as lady principal.

PROSPECTUS.

Lady Principal and Head Mistress	Miss Perry

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SUAKIM GARRISON.

SUAKIM, MAY 5.

The whole of the Egyptian troops destined to form the garrison here have now arrived.

The Madras regiments embarked for India to-day.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 6.

At a meeting of the Legislative Council to-day, Mr. Ilbert asked leave to introduce a Bill to amend and consoldate the law relating to bankruptcy and insolvency in British India.

In bringing forward the motion, Mr. Ilbert said that the question of amending bankruptcy cases in India had lately been frequently pressed upon the Government of India. On consideration of the whole question, the Government of India determined that the time had come for passing the new Act, which, while based upon the English Act, should be adopted in its details to Indian circumstances.

The operation of the new Act would be confined to those towns which are at present under the operation of the existing Insolvency Act, power being reserved to bring other towns within the same category. Provisions will, however, be inserted, enabling the courts in certain cases to deal with Moffusil debtors. The present Insolvency Act, being an Act of Parliament, has operation beyond the limits of India, but the Indian Legislature cannot give its own Acts such extensive operations it had therefore been proposed last year that an enabling Act should be passed by Parliament in connection with the Indian Act. The Board of Trade, however, had suggested a scheme, giving Imperial effect to the Bankruptcy laws in different parts of the British Empire. Carrying out this scheme would require time, the Indian Government had therefore determined to pass at once the best Act they could, applying to Parliament subsequently for supplementary legislation.

Referring to the criticisms passed on the draft of the Bill, Mr. Ilbert said that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce appeared to approve of the general principles. It was proposed in the Bill that imprisonment for debt would be retained, as there seemed to be a general opinion favourable to it. Mr. Ilbert himself, however, was entirely opposed to it.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce also pointed out the disadvantages resulting from the facilities with which fraudulent debtors can abscond to Native States. This question could only be dealt with through the Foreign Department.

The Government of India would, however, gladly take any practicable steps to remove the evil. Many useful suggestions have come from Calcutta, the majority of which were adopted.

Mr. Ilbert fully concurred in the importance of maintaining a strict official control over Indian insolvencies, and the interests in the existing establishments would be fully safeguarded.

In conclusion, he expressed regret he could not offer a better solution to the problem of providing an Insolvency law for centres of Indian commerce than the present measure.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned for a week.

MURDER OF A CUSTOM'S CLERK.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAICHUR, MAY 6.

A Customs clerk, Bapoorae, has been murdered. He was stabbed in the left side with a dagger by a Customs peon, Saibannah, at 5 o'clock this morning. The murderer escaped. There is no police guard here, though it has been repeatedly asked for. This is the third offence of the kind here within six months.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The s. s. City of Mauchester arrived off Prowle Point to-day.

SUEZ, MAY 5.

The City Line steamer City of Khios arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MAY 5.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Berenice, from Hongkong, left here for Bombay this evening,

MAY 6.

Mail steamer Verona, from Bombay, arrived.

Mail steamers Ganges, from Aden, and Thames, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	.....	4

The Manchester market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	.....	71⅛
4½ „ „	.....	73⅛
3 „	Consols for account	101⅛
3½ „	Sterling Loan	101⅛
4½ „	French Rentes	109¼
Bar Silver	.....	45⅝

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 6.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey interrupted *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfec

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Turkish route still interrupted between Bushire and Fao. Tavoy route to Bangkok interrupted beyond British frontier.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDESDAY NIGHT, May 5.

10 p.m.	82·2

THURSDAY, May 6.

6 a.m.	80·4
10 a.m.	85·5
2 p.m.	87·4
4 p.m.	86·2

THE *Government Gazette* notifies that the Hon. Mr. Justice West, Bombay High Court, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. H. WILSON, Acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has been allowed privilege leave for three months' from the date of Sir Frank Souter's return to duty.

MR. W. H. HORSLEY has been appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Sattara, during the absence of Mr. W. H. Crowe, who has been allowed three months' privilege leave from May 14.

SURGEON C. F. WILLIS received charge of Aden District Jail from Surgeon-Major E. Colson on the 16th inst.

DURING the absence of Mr. Hoogwerf, who has gone to Europe on three months' privilege leave, Mr. Damodar Ganesh Kelkar, M.A., has charge of the Belgaum High School.

MR. F. T. WILLAUME, Assistant Superintendent, Southern Mahratta Country Revenue Survey, has been granted two years' furlough; and Mr. R. Thom, First Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, three months' privilege leave.

SURGEON A. MILNE, M. B., has been appointed to act as Chemical Analyser to Government during the absence of Surgeon-Major I. B. Lyon.

THE *Government Gazette* contains a long list of appointments in the Public Works Department. Consequent upon the retirement of Major M. J. Macartney, R.E., the following are appointed Executive Engineers:—Major J. D. Cruickshank, R.E. (first grade, permanent), Mr. J. Tate (second grade, permanent), Mr. D. Rutherford (second grade, substantive *pro tem.*), Mr. C. Brereton (third grade, permanent), Mr. S. Rebsch (third grade, substantive *pro tem.*), Captain F. C. Spelsbury, R.E. (fourth grade, permanent), and Mr. F. C. Tarapoorvala, B.A., L.C.E (fourth grade, substantive *pro tem.*); and Lieutenant J. Dallas, R.E., to be Assistant Engineer (first grade, permanent). Mr. J. R. Hatherly is appointed Executive Engineer, Fuleli Canals, owing to Mr. Tate proceeding on furlough, and Mr. R. R. Mencer to act as Executive Engineer, Ghar Canals.

COLONEL GAMBIER, R. E., has been appointed to act as Superintending Engineer, Central Division, and Colonel Ducat to act as Superintending Engineer, Northern Division. The latter relieves Colonel Mander, who is proceeding on leave.

A NEW RULE has been added to the Civil Pension Code, by which members of the Police Force serving in the Beluchistan Agency, although the force is not constituted under any Act of Legislature, are entitled to receive pensions and gratuities.

THE Government of India have altered the wording of a paragraph in the letter in the Financial Department regarding the Income-tax. The amended paragraph now runs as follows:—"It will be observed that salaries, annuities and pensions paid in April 1886, are liable to the tax although on account of March 1886. Payment in advance not to extinguish this liability." To this the Accountant-General, Bombay, has added the following remark:—"If, therefore, any salary, &c. is *payable* before 1st April, it is not taxable, although it may be paid later."

THE following is the official summary of the Bombay Presidency season reports for the week ending May 4:—"Rain in parts of Shikarpur and all districts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country. Scarcity of drinking water in four talukas of Dharwar and one of Khandesh. Fever, small-pox and cattle-disease in parts of nine districts. Other conditions unchanged."

SERGEANT MAWHOOD, of the Poona Volunteers, is going home with the Indo-Wimbledon team at his own expense.

IT is considered probable that Mr. Halliday, of Patna, will shortly join the Bengal Board of Revenue.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HARMAN, lately commanding at Bhamo, is now in Simla.

IT is understood that H. E. the Viceroy will probably visit Hyderabad at the end of the Simla season in November.

MR. J. S. PORTER, whose services were lately placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, is to officiate as Opium Agent at Benares during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. H. Rivett-Carnac, C.I.E. Mr. Porter is the first Civilian of the North-West Provinces who has held the post of Opium Agent.

AS Dr. Burgess has been appointed Director-General of the Archæological Survey Department, the appointment of Mr. Fleet, of the Bombay Civil Service, as Epigraphist, is to be abolished. Dr. Burgess is making the necessary arraugement for the deciphering and translation of inscriptions by experts in Europe or elsewhere.

THOUGH scarcity prevails in the Cabul District, a severe famine is not expected, as the import of grain from outside has begun with the advent of spring weather.

MR. MOLESWORTH'S crusade in favour of bimetallism is being actively carried on. An Indian Silver Association has just been formed at Simla, of which Mr. Justice Cunningham is the president, while the committee includes the names of Mr. Barbour, Major Filgate, Mr. G. W. Allen, Mr. James Walker, Colonel W. S. Trevor, Mr. J. Westland, Mr. J. F. Finley, secretary, and Mr. Molesworth.

THE Governorship of the Red Sea littoral has been offered to General Watson, who has accepted it, provided he is given full civil and military command.

NOW that the territory occupied by the semi-independent tribes between Peshin and the Indus is being opened out by the Hurnai Railway and the new military road, a question has naturally arisen regarding our future relations with the tribesmen. An up-country paper thinks it is obvious that they must practically come under the control of our political officers, especially in the Bori Valley, and it is by no means unlikely that they will be called upon to make small payments of revenue as a sort of acknowledgment of our protection.

SIR ERSKINE MAY has resigned the post of Chief Clerk to the House of Commons, and has received the formal thanks of the House. Mr. Palgrave, the Second Clerk, is likely to succeed Mr. Erskine May, and it is reported that Mr. Lucy, editor of the *Daily News*, will be made Third Clerk.

SIR MADHAVA RAO, in pointing out in the columns of the *Madras Times*, the utter falsity of omens as believed in by natives, mentions the following fact:—"In most Native States, or in many, an official regularly arranges for the happening of good omens on occasions when such omens are welcome. For instance, when the Prince starts on a procession, a married woman is made to come in front. So also a traveller with a load on his head and a stick in his hand. Widows and single Brahmins are warned off the road. And so on. Bad omens are carefully prevented, and good omens are made to happen! Similar proceedings are had recourse to even in private families on occasions of marriage and other important ceremonies. In short, good omens are produced according to demand!"

A RECENT development of the American system of reporting is an estimate of how much the congregations of the various churches are worth. Regarding a certain church the reporter says that the "regular worshipping congregation" before the recent death of two noted members was worth, it is said, 300,000,000 dlrs., but since these melancholy events the valuation of the body has dropped to 200,000,000 dlrs., or thereabouts. One of the first examples of this mode of "sizing up" the attendants at a church occurred some years ago in the account of a wedding, in a religious weekly paper of New York. After giving the names of some of the persons standing around the bride and groom, the writer said: "That little group in front of the altar represented at least 20,000,000 dlrs."

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER has been appointed President of the "Sanatana-Dhurmo Rakshmi-Sabha," or Society for the Preservation of the Ancient Religion of India. "It is significant," remarks the *Indian Mirror*, "that a German should be elected president of a Hindu religious association. It is a proof of the great respect and admiration in which the good Professor is held in India." The *Mirror* thinks, however, that the services he has done to India by his researches into her ancient history deserve a better and higher recognition than even that of his appointment to the presidentship of Sanatan-Dhurmo Rakshmi-Sabha.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE 8th Regiment Madras Infantry, consisting of 8 officers, 765 men and 109 followers, is expected from Suakin on or about the 16th instant; the regiment will on arrival be disembarked at the Sassson Dock, and despatched to Secunderabad by two special trains on the same day.

THE following officers have been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps:—Lieutenant Claud Melville Crawford, of the 2nd Battalion East York Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 13th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant Hugh Lionel Custance, of the 2nd Battalion Royal Highlanders, Wing Officer, 2nd Battalion 2nd Goorkha Regiment; Lieutenant Horace Robert Francis Anderson, of the 2nd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, officiating Wing Officer, 16th Bombay Infantry; and Lieutenant Walter Sinclair Delamain, of the 1st Battalion Berkshire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 23rd Bombay Infantry.

FURLOUGH to Europe has been granted to the following officers:—Surgeon J. E Ferguson, I.M.D., 14th Bombay Infantry, one year; Surgeon S. W. Young, I.M.D., Staff Surgeon, Poona, six months; and Colonel T. E. Strong, S.C., Commandant 14th Bombay Infantry, six months.

EXTENSION of leave has been granted to Lieutenant E. C. Cox, Staff Corps, for 192 days.

THE following troops will be located at Cherat during the present hot season:—500 men, 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifles; 300 men, 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment; and 300 men, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers.

CAPTAIN E. E. MONEY, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, *vice* Major G. F. Young, on leave; and Lieutenant E. W. F. Martin, 1st Gookhas, officiates as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, *vice* Captain Money.

THE MINNESINGERS' SMOKING CONCERT.

THE Minnesingers gave their eleventh smoking concert at the Gymkhana Pavilion on Wednesday evening. There was a large attendance of members, about one hundred and fifty being present, and the programme gave them a capital evening's employment. "'Tis the song whose spirit" (Mendelssohn) opened the concert, and was succeeded by a second part song, "Lovely Night" (Chwatal). Mr. G. Watson's song "Dream Queen" (M. Watson) intervened, and then Scafer's part song—

"Come away, come away, pretty maiden,
Merrily, merrily sings thy swain,"

was so delightfully rendered, that in compliance with an *encore*, the latter half was repeated by the singers. Campbell's translation of the Cretan warrior's song "My wealth's a burly spear and brand" (J. W. Elliot) served as an excellent introduction for Mr. W. Shipp, who made his first appearance as a vocalist before a Bombay audience. Mr. Shipp's fine bass voice was admirably suited to the defiant notes, and he was so loudly encored, that to refuse a repetition was impossible. Another of the successes of the evening was the Thuringian Volkslied" (Abt) and the part songs further included "O'er moor and mountain" (Spohr) and "Banish, O maiden, thy fear of to-morrow" (Lorenz). Mr. Roughton and Dr. Yeld contributed the duet "Could a man be secure" (Starling Goodwin). Weatherley's song "Masks and faces" (Molloy) was down on the programme over the name of Mr. Dixon, but indisposition prevented his singing.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE PORT TRUST PROPERTY.

MR. JUSTICE JARDINE delivered judgment at the Bombay High Court yesterday, in the suit brought by T. F. Evans, claiming Rs. 60,000 damages for serious physical injuries sustained by him by falling into a pit dug on the Port Trust ground at the Wellington Reclamation. Mr. Evans had preferred his claim both against the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and against Sirdar Dilar Dowlat Bahadoor of Hyderabad, who has taken on lease the land where the accident took place. In September last, Mr. Hewson, having obtained, on behalf of the Sirdar, the permission of the Port Trust Engineer to sink borings in the ground, had dug this pit. But the plaintiff, who used to go across the ground to his bungalow, had no notice whatever of the excavation made there. His Lordship was satisfied that the plaintiff was a man of sober habits, and that the mishap which befel him on a dark night was in no way due to any negligence or want of care on his part. The Judge did not, however, hold the Port Trust liable in damages, ruling that if an owner or occupier licenses a certain person to enter his land to do a lawful act, not in itself dangerous or injurious to others, he cannot be held liable if the person so licensed does something unbeknown to him. As to the liability of the Sirdar, the Court was of opinion that Mr. Hewson was the Sirdar's servant or agent, and not, as had been contended in his behalf, a contractor in the sense in which that word was used in opposition to servant or agent. His Lordship found that the Sirdar had exercised his right to command, that he had exercised a close control over all the operations, and that he should have taken proper precautions to prevent people from injuring themselves. In considering the amount of damages, the Court gave great weight to Dr. Sydney Smith's evidence, which, his Lordship said, was not inconsistent with the evidence given by Dr. Hojel. Dr. Smith had stated that the plaintiff was suffering from concussion of the spine, that he was in a nervous state, and could not sometimes focus his eyes, that he had lost his memory and cried without provocation. He could not, at least for some time to come, follow his trade as a watchmaker, and the medical opinion was that such cases were seldom completely cured. The Court awarded Rs. 33,000 damages, and decreed that the Sirdar should pay the plaintiff's costs, and the plaintiff the costs of the Port Trustees.

CRICKET AT BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, MAY 5.

A VERY interesting match at cricket was played here on the 2nd Regiment parade ground this morning between a Parsee team and the Baroda Club. As the team could not make up their eleven, the Baroda Club captain consented to give two players from his team, and N. R. Kothavala to have two hands. Play was commenced at 6-30 a.m., although it was arranged to begin at 6 a.m. The toss was won by the captain of the Baroda, Club, who let his opponents have the first innings. The first innings of the Parsees was concluded in about an hour, when their score stood at thirty-six. The Baroda Club went in and scored one hundred and fifty one runs. Lieut. Wagentrieber and S. Lynn made a capital stand against their opponents for about two hours, the former scoring fifty-five, and the latter forty-eight. S. Lynn would not have made so many runs had the several chances offered by him been availed of. Messrs. Devine and Bappoo also made good contributions of fourteen and twelve runs, respectively, to the general score. The Parsee Club then commenced their second innings, but were all out in a short time, only contributing, fourteen runs. Thus the match resulted in an easy victory for the Baroda Club by one innings and a hundred and one runs.

Subjoined are the scores:—

BARODA CLUB.

1ST INNINGS.

J Devine, c and b N R Kothavala	11
W Hardie, c W Thanavala, b N R Kothavala	3
Lieut Wagentrieber, self out, b Nowroji	55
S Lynn, c and b N D Mehta	48
F O'Byrne, c and b Nowroji	1
H O'Byrne, l b w, b N R Kothavala	6
Bappoo, c and b N R Kothavala	12
A Myatt, b N R Kothavala	1
T Lynn, b N R Kothavala	3
Builder, not out	0
Kuthabux, b Nowroji	0
Extras	8
Total	151

PARSEE CLUB.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
N D Mehta, b J Devine	6	b J Devine	2
F D Mehta, b S Lynn	7	c Khudabux, b S Lynn	1
N R Kothavala, b S Lynn	1	b S Lynn	0
T R Kothavala, b Lieut Wagentrieber	3	b Lieut Wagentrieber	0
C Thanavala, c W Hardie, b S Lynn	8	b S Lynn	0
Marthan Rao, run out, b S Lynn	1	c A Myatt, b S Lynn	0
Luximan, b S Lynn	2	Not out	3
M C Thanavala, b S Lynn	2	c S Lynn, b J Devine	0
E B Patel, b S Lynn	0	b S Lynn	0
N R Kothavala, c H O'Byrne, b S Lynn	1	c S Lynn, b Lieut Wagentrieber	5
Extras	4	Extras	3
Total	36	Total	14

THE NEW FURLOUGH RULES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can you kindly enlighten your military readers as to whether the new Furlough Rules are applicable to all Staff Corps and Local Officers, whether in military or civil employ, or only to those officers who are actually serving in Native Regiments and on the Military Staff? There seems to be an impression that all those officers who are in civil and political employ are excluded from the benefits of the new rules. Do you know if this is the case?—Yours, &c.,

ANXIOUS.

THE MEAT SUPPLY AT PANCHGANI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The result of a greater part of the mutton supply at this station finding its way to the Mahableshwar Club and the two hotels there, is, that we are having most vile stuff here at present. This is simply robbing Peter to pay Paul. It seems a great pity that a large hill station like Mahableshwar should be dependent on her "wee" and insignificant neighbour, and deprive the residents of the only good mutton this *delectable* spot can sport. I can assure you that at times the mutton here has a most abominable odour, and smells more of goat than "Gurrum fit"—gram fed—as the butcher here will persist in calling it, that unless it is very carefully "doctored" it is very often unfit to be put on one's table. How long will this sort of thing be allowed to go on, I wonder? Thank goodness, my turn of sojourn in this land of dearth is rapidly drawing to a close and I trust that I shall never be so much disappointed again. The station is not at all a bad one as far as climate is concerned, but much remains to be done to bring it up to the standard of a first-class station. It is to be hoped that the late visit of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner will be productive of much good. One thing I must unhesitatingly admit—that the bread here is certainly A 1.—Yours, &c.,

DISAPPOINTED.

Panchgani, May 5.

MILLER'S MUSQUITO BITE LOTION relieves at once and prevents inflammation. Per Bottle, Re. 1.—PHILLIPS and Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

NOTES FROM MATHERAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, MAY 5.

We are evidently going to have a very dull season. During the Easter holidays a great many visitors came up, and the various hotels were crowded. But since they departed the comparative emptiness of the hill has become very manifest. Whether you go to the gymkhana or the church, you have no reason to fear overcrowding. Saturday is of course the day on the week when most visitors are on the hill, yet last Saturday evening only three out of the five tennis courts were in use. The gymkhana courts, however, are in good order. The usual complaints are made against the antiquity of the balls supplied, but it should be remembered that the gymkhana funds are limited, and that new balls in Matheran very soon are reduced to the colour of the dust in which they roll. Many of the *chokras* are too little advanced beyond babyhood to be up to their work. Perhaps as the season goes on practice may improve them. At present they are a severe trial of the virtue of patience. In past years they used to robe themselves in a secluded corner of the gymkhana. This year, for some reason or other, their tiring room has been moved to a central position in the gymkhana, where it constitutes such an eyesore as would make any one who has the least pretence to æsthetic susceptibility, stare and gasp. It is a little roofless but composed of a few stones, rusty bits of corrugated iron, and some scraps of very dirty matting. The *tout ensemble* would disgrace a native chawl, and ought to be abolished out of the gymkhana, which it disfigures. It would be no expense to build for the *chokras* a rustic bower overgrown with creepers, which instead of being a blemish would be an ornament to the place.

The Gaikwar of Baroda paid Matheran a short visit a few days ago, but he came and went so quietly that hardly anybody knew he had come till he was gone. He put up at "Underwood," Mr. Birdwood's bungalow. When he went down the hill to Neral, a packet which contained two valuable Benares puggrees belonging to himself or his suite, was missing. The Kurjat foujdar of police has been brought up the hill to investigate the matter, but no trace of the lost property seems to have been found. It is not likely that any of the coolies stole it. They have many opportunities of committing thefts on the way up and down the hill, but in spite of the temptations in their way are never or hardly ever guilty of dishonesty.

A good deal of pedestrian energy is being displayed this season. Every body knows all the walks on the top of the hill. But they are limited in number and length. Panorama, the finest of the points, is only four miles from the office, so that to walk there and back is hardly enough for a determined pedestrian. The very limited extent of the Matheran table land was practically demonstratod in the Easter holidays, by two visitors who walked right round the hill visiting all the points in five hours. But after all it is not necessary always to keep to the well-made roads on the top of the hill. It is possible to dip down into the plains on every side, but the thought of having to climb up is a powerful deterrent.

"Facilis descensus Averno
Sed revocare gradum superasque evadere adauras
Hic labor, hoc opus est."

The feeling expressed in the lines prevents most of us from going farther down than the primæval forest. The walk down through that great belt of forest below and up by Jacob's Ladder to the One Tree Hill unfolds a fine panorama as you walk round below Chowk Point. However, the other day, I determined to venture on a more adventurous flight, or rather a deeper plunge. If you go to the very edge of the cliff at Alexander Point, and look over, you see some two thousand feet below a little village, the huts of which with their surroundings of green reste are attractive to the eye by means of the enchantment that distance lends to the view. I have often felt tempted to go down and see how it looks from a nearer view. My first attempt made on a previous visit to Matheran was a failure. Following the cooly path I took a wrong turning and found myself in a thick wood from which it was very difficult to emerge without going over a precipice. However, my attempt the other day was more successful. Descending the narrow path to the left of Alexander Point, we carefully avoided getting into the wood, and bore away to the left by a path skirting the edge of a precipice too abrupt for even a cooly path to go down. The path affords fine prospects of the hills of Matheran from a new point of view. The scarped mountain you are descending has a certain amount of sublimity added to it by the thought that a false step will send you rolling you don't know how far down the mountain side. However, by the occasional help of hands and walking stick we got safely down to the Thakur village that was our first objective. No doubt our visit was quite an event in the simple annals of the village. The visits of Europeans must be at least like angels' visits, few and far between, if indeed a European foot has ever before happened to tread in the streets of Sundawari. "A' the folk cam' rinning out to see the chevalier." The first man we met we secured as a guide to show us the way up the steep sides of Garbut, for we were determined if possible not to return by the route we had gone down by. There was no time to visit the chief objects of interest in the village, as the day was too far advanced. We had without delay to proceed on our course, and long after we left the village, we could see the marge of the table land on which it is built full of spectators watching our progress, who looked like sailors manning the yards of a man-of-war. The first part of the ascent of Garbit Hill was very precipitous, and the path was so indistinct that it would have been impossible for us to avoid losing our way, if we had not had the discretion to secure a guide. The cool, easy grace with which the finely-moulded bronzed figure before us stepped lightly up the hill rather put us to shame, as we struggled after him panting with our exertions. After getting half way up the path seemed distinct enough for us to dispense with our guide. Just as it was becoming quite dark we clambered up the last rocky piece of ascent and stood triumphant on Garbut Point after more than three hours of hard walking since the time when we began to descend near Alexander Point. The walk is a good one, but should not be attempted by any who is not in fair condition, and has not a pretty good head for precipices. First to descend and then immediately afterwards to ascend more than two thousand feet is a rather severe trial for wind and muscles, more or less enervated by a tropical climate.

At the end of last week a gloom was cast over the whole station by the sad death of a little child, who was hurt by the kick of a pony on the way up the hill, and died after a few days' suffering. Great sympathy is felt for Mr. and Mrs. Pogson, who have been bereaved of their child by this most lamentable accident.

The weather has decidedly changed for the better during the last two or three days. Early in the morning before sunrise the hill is encompassed with thick clouds and mists heralding the approach of the monsoon. The thermometer goes down to seventy during the night, whereas I see that your minimum temperature at Bombay is no lower than eighty. Any one who comes up now may be sure of a good month of fine cool weather, and as some fifteen or twenty bungalows are still empty, they would probably now be let by their landlords on very moderate terms.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Hydaspes, Captain G. Scrivener, will sail to-day for London with the European mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mrs A F Beaufort, child and infant
Mr H H Bathe
Mrs Watson and infant
Mr and Mrs Macfarlane
Miss Macfarlane
Miss F Macfarlane
Mrs Dunkerley and infant,
Mr and Mrs Young
Mr and Mrs Heenan
Mr T H Campbell
Major and Mrs Grigg and 4 children
Mr Laidlaw
Syad Mohammad Hadi
Mr and Mrs Beniston and 2 children
Miss D White
Major-Genl and Mrs Nicholl
Miss Nicholl
Mrs Kuper
Major F W Jeffreys
Mrs East and child
Mr Pemberton
Lieut C D Aguilar
Mr and Mrs Reid
Mrs Ta bbee
Mr Nolger
Mr C Clavering
Mr Blake
Mr E Y Maniaur
Mr M Enter cart
Mr R H Do by
Mr E neally
Mr Holm es
Mr and Mrs G Patton

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr H W Jones
Rev A W K Quinlan
Dr J Burgess
Rev A Quinlan
Mr E Anderson
Mrs Gainbie
Mr A S Bicknett
Mr R D Bayley
Mr H E Watson
Mrs Loch
Capt James
Miss Guthrie
Mr Caleb H Angus
Begbie-Genl W Gib
Mr Joseph Dawson
Dr Bainbridge
Mr C Yetharajooloo Naidoo
Mr V Venagopaul Chetty
Mr and Mrs C A Winter
Mr J Dyer
Mr Y J O'Brien
Mr J Tarrent
Mr C W O'Brien
Mr A L P Tucker, C S
Mr Younghusband
Rev A B itten
Mr P L Richards
Mr W E Pedley
Mr A B Fisher
Mr A G Scra'chley
Mr C V nkatram Naidu
Mr C Soorga Punkash Raio Naidu

FOR VENICE.

Col and Mrs Galloway
Dr Burtholomnsy
Major Baker
Mr J H Garstin, C S
Mr A Lund

The following passengers have been engaged:—

By the s. s. Gwalior, Captain P. Speck, sailing on the 14th May:—

FOR LONDON.—Mr and Mrs Louis Penny, and Mr J L Macpherson.

FOR VENICE.—Mr J A Garstin.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr E Grant and Mrs Jefferson.

By the s. s. Thames, Captain W. A. Seaton, sailing on the 21st May.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr J G Smith and Dr Lyon.

FOR VENICE.—Mrs Conran, Mr and Mrs John Nugent, Miss Nugent, Mr W M Macaulay, and Mr H C Dumden.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mrs Kleinknecht, Miss Todd Nantor Col and Mrs Mander, Col and Mrs Jacob, Mr E G Berkeley, Mrs Quarrell, and Mr J S D vis, C S.

FOR LONDON.—Mrs Harlock Pritchard, Mrs Fendal Charles, Mr J Black, Mr F White, Mr and Mrs Single Mr Rahman, Mr Moore, Mr and Mrs Steven, and Co and Mrs Drummond, and 2 children.

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

MR. G. A. SALA can hardly find a word to say in favour of the sports and pastimes which enter so largely into Australian life. Perhaps from one who confesses that cricket interests him solely from an antiquarian point of view, the colonists could scarcely expect much sympathy in their devotion to the willow, but Mr. Sala condemns all sports alike. His letter to the *Daily Telegraph* is written from India, and this furnishes Mr. Sala with a comparison between Anglo-Indian and colonial life very much to the advantage of the former.

THE LARRIKIN'S HUNTING GROUNDS.

It would be an error aggravated by injustice to infer from the circumstauce that the Australians have no public gardens and no music-halls that they in general, and the citizens of Brisbane in particular, are averse from, or are unable to obtain the means of, amusing themselves. It would be nearer the truth to say that, with the exception of the Italians, there are no people under the sun so persistently fond of amusing themselves and so inflexibly determined to provide themselves with facilities for recreation as are the Australasians. By the "domains" or "reserves," the open spaces set apart in all Australian cities and in most rural townships for the recreative use in perpetuity of the community, I do not set much store. The streets are, as a rule, so prodigiously broad that the necessity for what we call an urban "lung" is not so urgently felt, in a sanitary sense, as is the case in the Old World; and in the larger Antipodean towns the "domain" is often rather of a nuisance than otherwise. It is the happy hunting-ground of those mischievous vermin, the larrikins; it is not unfrequently the scene of gross profligacy, and at night its sward provides eleemosynary sleeping quarters—for houseless "bummers" and loafers, for "remittance men" whose remittances have not yet arrived—or that floating contingent, in fine, of wastrels, black sheep, and ne'er-do-weels whom their relatives and friends at home, in sheer despair of knowing what to do with them, have shipped off to the colonies; where the wastrels rapidly squander the ready money which has been doled out to them; where, pending the arrival of fresh alimony, they sponge about bars and shilling-dinner houses; and whence, when their connections are weary of sending or unwilling to send any more good money after bad, they work or beg a steerage passage home again; and, provided always they do not die of the "jumps" in the interim, take care when they return to England to do the Colonies as much harm as ever they possibly can by saying that Australia is not by any means the place for a high-spirited young man to seek his fortune in; that the colonists are totally destitute of gentlemanly feeling, et cetera, et cetera. There are, practically, no more mischievous foes to Australian interests than the well-educated and worthless young scamps who had no more business to emigrate than a rat has to change its quarters from a drain to a drawing-room. How many scores of these well-born, well-bred good-for-nothings called on me during my ten months' sojourn *ia-bas!* Everybody's son, everybody's nephew, everybody's brother. Could I obtain them some employment of a genteel nature? Could I oblige them, until next Thursday week only, with the nimble ninepence or some pecuniary analogue thereto? Did I not think Australia a terribly disappointing country? I had but one answer for these bogus Heirs of Lynn—"Go up country and seek for work. If you can work and mean to work, you will very soon be hired at a pound a week and your 'tucker.'" *Sic itur ad astra.* I am sorry to add that my advice was, as a rule, taken not in good part, but in dudgeon; and that everybody's son or everybody's nephew departed scowling, and with the word "Cad," or "Snob," or "See how the fellow puts on side," trembling on his lips.

"CRICKETING DELIRIUM."

That there may be people who find in the "domains" and "reserves" legitimate recreation grounds I have little doubt; but let as glance at the less questionable amusements of the Australians. Those amusements are almost exclusively athletic sports; and among these cricket has long since reigned supreme. The earliest Australian Cricket Club was, I believe, formed at Sydney about sixty years ago; at present cricket is patronised with almost delirious enthusiasm from King George's Sound to Torres Strait, and from Hobson's Bay to the Gulf of Carpentaria. The achievements of the Australian Eleven in England are matters of history. Long Magazine articles have been devoted to the record of Australian "big hits" and "long scores," Feminine Australia is justly grateful to Mr. F. J. Ironside, of Sydney, N. S. W., who in 1875 invented an ingenious winter game called "frisquette"—"rompette" might have done as well—or cricket for ladies. I have the highest respect for cricket from the antiquarian point of view: is it not identical with the "club-ball" of the fourteenth century; and was not the original name of the game "handyn and handoute"? Practically my acquaintance with cricket is of an extremely limited nature. I never set foot in Lord's Cricket Ground, and I am unacquainted with Kennington Oval in a cricketing sense. I was never taught either to throw or to catch; I was only taught to work." I never witnessed but one cricket-match in the whole course of my life; and that was at Melbourne, a very few days after my landing in the Colonies. The match was between a Melbourne Cricket Club team and an English one; there was an immense crowd, and one stand was thronged by a bevy of splendidly—too splendidly—attired ladies, who seemed to know all about the game, and to take the liveliest interest in it, so lively, indeed, that from time to time they applauded and agitated their handkerchiefs and their bouquets, just as an English audience would do after Patti has sung "Comin' through the Rye," or Sims Reeves "My Pretty Jane." For my part, after sitting out and smoking out about two hours of the exercitation—the heat might have tried the temper of a gas-stoker—I came away with my head full of that old story of the young Duchesse de Berri, who during th Restoration, happening to be at Dieppe, was invited to witness a cricket-match between some players who had crossed the Channel from Brighton and the English community domiciled at the French watering-place. Her Royal Highness arrived on the ground at eleven, lunched at one; and, about four in the afternoon, rising with somewhat a fatigued aspect, in her barouche, inquired of her aide-de-camp whether "ces Messieurs" in white flannel had finished making their preparations, and when "le criquet" was going to begin. All this, I am well aware, will be high treason in the eyes not only of all Australians, but of a legion of clergymen, schoolmasters, schoolboys, doctors, lawyers, and cricketing men generally in England. It is not my fault if I am not interested in the game of cricket. We are interested in that which interests us. Are you fond of bird-stuffing, or beetle-sticking, or physic-bottle collecting? Those may be my most congenial recreations. They may not be yours.

A NATION OF GAMBLERS.

That the Australians should be almost insanely patrons of the turf is perfectly natural. In the first place, horse-racing is at home an essentially national diversion; and that fact is in itself and at once sufficient to commend it to the Antipodean mind. In the next place the Australians are a nation of gamblers—the greediest and most sordid gamblers that ever I came across. In the third place, the exigencies of pastoral and agricultural pursuits have developed throughout this immense continent, and especially in New Zealand, an astonishingly fine breed of horses—horses which are eagerly sought for, both for cavalry and carriage purposes, in India. The first recorded Australian horse-race took place at Parramatta, near Sydney, in 1810. It was a match between two nags; and the diversions of the day were further enlivened by cock-fighting, wheelbarrow-racing, and jumping in sacks. A spirited publican also gave a chemise "to be raced for by three Vestals of the current order." The winning Vestal must have experienced a sweet change in donning the prize chemise. Her underlinen had in all probability been hitherto marked with the broad arrow. The Sydney Turf Club dates from 1825. There are at present Turf Clubs and Jockey Clubs from one end of the colonies to the other; and the annual race for the Melbourne Cup, which is run for early in November, is regarded not only as the most important racing fixture, but as the great

prises many quaint types well modelled and often skilfully cast. The large seated figure in the centre of this case is a highly successful piece of bronze work, and as an example of casting, could scarcely be improved; the modelling, however, is highly conventional, and somewhat weak and effeminate, when compared with the Indian carvings near it. This is clearly due to the feebleness of the native art, and not to distance from the Buddhist centre, for the Japanese examples, some of which are of much later date, show no signs of want of vigour. The Amida of Japan is as dignified and as saintly a figure as the Buddha of ancient India. The original type is preserved with a purity that is very surprising, when it is remembered that Buddhism came to Japan through China. The native arts of both countries have a reputation for quaintness and eccentricity, perhaps greater than they really deserve; but the popular impression is in the main a true one. But so completely have both preserved the canons of Buddhist art, in figure sculpture at least, that it would almost seem as if the religion carried with it an ennobling influence on the arts of the countries where it was firmly planted. The Chinese and Japanese sections will be found worthy of careful study. Many of the figures may well be of some considerable antiquity, and several of them are unquestionably of great beauty. The two gigantic rosaries are objects which can scarcely be of common occurrence. The largest bead, nearly a foot in diameter, is said to contain a relic of Buddha himself. However this may be, one cannot but admire the astonishing patience which filled the niches in these beads with tiny figures of divinities, so that each rosary forms a miniature pantheon of Buddhism. These rosaries were obtained from a temple at Kioto, and probably represent the accumulated offerings of years. Each bead bears the name of the donor, who doubtless, hoped for after benefits from his pious gift, and took the precaution of recording his name at the time.

A MUSICAL MAHARAJA.

BEFORE leaving India M. Remenyi paid a visit by invitation to the Maharaja of Vizianagram, the "Prince Charming" of the Madras Presidency. He describes this as almost the most interesting of all his journeys through India. After inspecting the armoury, (he writes) and also all the exterior of the palace from its loggia, Dr. Quinn took me to a small room just behind a little corridor, which runs round the palace, and here, to my great surprise I saw some sixteen or eighteen Hindu setars and vinas of the most exquisite form and artistic workmanship, and, upon expressing my delight, Dr. Quinn pointed out to me a modest-looking middle-aged Hindoo as the artist of all these master pieces. In my enthusiasm I could not well restrain myself from clasping his two hands in mine, and expressing to this unpretentious *artist* (I underline the word, he so well deserves) all my admiration. Dr. Quinn apprised me in the meantime that the Maharaja desired me to give a concert at 4½ in the afternoon, for which hour all the invitations were made to the English ladies and gentlemen, as well as to about thirty or forty native gentlemen of all ranks. Shortly before that hour the Maharajah, accompanied by the Dewan and a large retinue, arrived at the fort. I saluted him, and received his salute,—a salute, I never will forget, for it was grace itself. The Prince was dressed entirely in white, except his golden round Hindu cap. On his arrival at the Palace everybody saluted, or bowed to him, and he returned the salaams with the most natural elegance. He then led the way to the upper floor, where the English and native gentlemen were assembled. His mother, the Maharana, his wife, and their retinue, were present, but were of course, invisible to us. The performance began, and I played altogether eight pieces—native music with setar accompaniment as well as Western music. The Prince complimented me after the performance in the kindnest manner, and, after bidding good-bye to all the guests, he asked me to remain a little longer, and to have a chat with him. It was then a little after 6 o'lock. After a most interesting talk on many subjects, he introduced himself as a musician, and even as a composer of Hindu melodies, I must admit that I was prepared to be disappointed. But, on the contrary, I, as a musician, am happy to state—from an entirely artistic stand-point—that the Maharaja is not only an accomplished musician in Hindu music, which is saying not a little, but he understands also and fully appreciates our Western music. To corroborate my statement, I will only mention, that after having plyed on the setar and vina ten or twelve pieces, and played also one of his own compositions, which I noted down, he went on and on with his music, until I told him, that I know perfectly well the harmony his melodies ought to have as a corollo. Thereupon he took me, setar in hand, to the drawing room, where there was a piano. After playing to him the harmony to his melody, and after expressing his satisfaction at my improvised harmony, he proceeded again on his vina, and, to my great astonishment, began to play to perfection all kinds of English hornpipes and Scotch strathspeys. I was utterly amazed and delighted, and asked him where he had learned those good old tunes, to which he replied that he learned them after hearing them a few times. After playing a few more English and Hindu tunes, he began a dancing tune, which I did not know at all, though in was entirely Scotch. He asked me if I knew the tune, and on my replying in the negative, he laughed heartily, and said with evident contentment, that well might I say that, since he himself was the composer of it. ThePrince asked me to teach him a tune, wholly unknown to him, so I composed a kind of lullaby, and played it to him a few times, whereupon he played it on his vina to perfection. In this agreeable way nearly four hours passed away *comme ca, entre deux*. Towards 10 o'clock I rose, and thanked the Maharaja for his kind reception. In accompanying me downstairs, he asked me at what age I began to learn music. "When I was nine years old," replied I. "I was but three," said the Maharaja "when I began to learn music." And "Who was your Highness's teacher?" asked I again. "My mother," was his reply. Arriving at the foot of the stairs, he ordered perfume to be brought, poured it on my handkerchief, and hung on my neck the customary necklace. After a few more polite and flattering expressions on his part, I took leave of the most accomplished, and the most graceful Oriental Prince my fortune ever brought me in contact with.

HIGH COURT—MAY 7.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr JUSTICE SCOTT.)

For Judgment.

513—Crawford and B—Goverdhun Pitamber vs Chatoorbhooj Waljee, and another—Muljee, B B.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

533—Thakurdas, D and C—Ellapa Ballaram and another vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Essa—Payne, G and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE.)

For Judgment.

70-86—Nanu and H—Mathooradas Lowjee and others vs Gokuldas Madhowjee and others—Crawford and B and Winter and B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

42-84—Janardhen G—Gangabai vs Atmaram Damodhur and others—T D and C, B and H, and W and G—(For Consent Decree.)

497-85—Ardesir and H—Perozshaw Palloniee vs Palloniee Pestonjee and another—Nanu and H.

35-86—Payne, G and S—Kessowjee Morlidhur and others vs Jeejibhai Jehangir Lam—Nanu and H.

46-86—Hore, C and B—Sejoobai vs C A Turner—Little, S, F and N.

53-86—In person—Sonabai vs Venayek Narayan and another—A F Turner and In person.

47-86—Ardesir, H and D—Dewjee Odhowjee vs Shewjee Pragjee and others—Nanu and H.

66-86—Hore, C and B—Nathoo Lalji vs. Dwarkadas Damodher and another—Nanu A H.

69-86—Hore, C and B—Sir Charles Stewart Forbes and another vs. C A Turner and others—Tobin and R, and Craigie L and O.

55-86—Ballkrishna and B—Mahadoo Govind vs. Krishna Gunesh Acharyu—Nanu and H.

74-86—In person—(a pauper)—Kadiza bebee vs. Ahma bebee—Balkrishna and B.

75-86—Ardesir, H and D—Premchund Roychund and another vs. The Eastern Electric Light and Power Co.—Winter and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

362-85—Mirza H K—Thakar Govindji Jadowji vs Thakar Virji Ludha and others—Wilkin and Co.

264-83—Tyabji and D Adhibai *alias* Cooverbai vs Cursondas Natha—Little, S, F, and N.

135-85—Winter and B—The Eastern Electric Light and Power Co. vs Premchund Roychund and another—Ardesir, H and D.

514-85—J C Cama Fakeer Mahomed Baboon H vs. Rowji Rughoonath and others—P G and S, B and H, and M B B.

416-85—J C Cama—Fakeer Mahomed Baboon H vs Ameerbai and others—P G and S, B and H, and M B B.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—As spring approaches a most favourable opportunity offers for rectifying irregularities, removing impurities, and erasing blemishes which have arisen from the presence of matters forced by winter from being transpired through the pores. This searching Ointment, well rubbed upon the skin, penetrates to the deeply-seated organs, upon which it exerts a most wholesome and beneficial influence. Well nigh all the indigestions give way to this simple treatment, aided by purifying and aperitive doses of Holloway's Pills, round each box of which plain "Instructions" are folded. Bilious disorders, loss of appetite, fulness after eating, lassitude, gout and rheumatism may be effectively checked in their painful progress, and the seeds of long suffering eradicated by these remedies.

ARISTOCRATIC AMATEURS IN VIENNA.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* gives an account of a brilliant musical and dramatic performance given by a company of aristocratic amateurs in the Vienna capital. The diamonds worn on the stage in one scene were valued at several million florins, the costumes cost £20,000, and the profit of the performance—to be given away in charity—is £500!

The performers, who include among them representatives of the first families in Austria, have been preparing for this event by diligent rehearsals for several weeks past. The performance which went off so satisfactorily last night is being repeated to-night in presence of the Emperor, Sir Augustus and Lady Paget, Colonel Keith-Fraser, and many others of the leading members of society in this capital. Among those who attended the *première* performance were several of the Imperial archdukes, the French and Italian Ambassadors, Count Kalnoky, and several other Ministers. It must not be forgotten that the original object of the performances was to collect money for charitable purposes. In this point, indeed, success is beyond all question. It is not without interest, moreover, to find that Vienna will probably be indebted to the pleasing result of their first venture for a new and permanent source of charitable activity, as well as of social amusement.

The leading spirits of the entire enterprise are Princess Pauline Metternich, Baron Bourgoing, formerly Secretary of the French Embassy, and Prince Adolph Schwarzenberg. With these are associated upwards of a hundred other names belonging to the first Austrian families. The piece in which the aristocratic amateurs appeared last night is a burlesque opera, entitled *Die Götterdämmerung in Wien*, and is a sort of travesty of Wagner's well-known musical drama. The leading features of the plot are as follow:—Jupiter has fallen seriously ill in Olympus because Hebe, the Goddess of Youth, has been banished thence, and is now wandering about somewhere with Mercury on earth. Jupiter at length makes up his Divine mind to go in search of the spring goddess, whereupon Juno and the whole of the Olympic deities follow in Jupiter's track, and finally alight at the Grand Hotel Vienna. Here, of course, the Celestial travellers come in for the most curious and comic experiences. Here, for instance, they meet Frau Buchholz, from Berlin, a part admirably represented by Princess Hatzfeldt. Here, too, they make the acquaintance of a number of well-known Vienna characters, cabmen, sportsmen, commissionaires, policemen, *fesche* laundry-maids, flower girls, and so forth. Amongst them at last Hebe is found in the humble position of barmaid. On recognising Jupiter and Juno, the truant goddess is frightened, and takes flight into a Vienna saloon kept by the Three Muses, where a review is held of all the chief theatrical events of last year. The entire company from Olympus, desirous of finding the Goddess of Youth, of course follow into this saloon, and "assist" at a splendid performance which begins with a very curious cushion dance from Bourgoing's *Wiener Walzer*, the performers appearing in costumes of the last century. This is followed by scenes from the *Trumpeter of Säkkingen* the principal scene from Strauss's *Gypsy Baron*, a parody of *Le Maitre de Forges*, and a grand quadrille from the ballet *Excelsior*, danced by twelve of the most beautiful young noblewomen in Vienna. The review being over, Hebe returns to Olympus, and the last tableau shows the gods and goddesses once more at home in their full glory. In this brief outline, I cannot attempt to give any adequate idea of the wit and humour displayed during a performance extending over three hours, nor of the genuine theatrical talent of Princess Metternich as Juno, whom this morning's papers call Vienna's best *soubrette*, nor again of the comic talent displayed by Princess Hatzfeldt, Baron Bourgoing, and many of the other noble amateurs. The performers were enthusiastically encored and overwhelmed with flowers and bouquets which were well merited. The diamonds worn by the noble ladies of Olympus are estimated at several million florins, while their costumes cost about twenty thousand pounds. Finally, the performance brought in a clear profit of not less than five hundred pounds.

KILLED BY A TIGER.

THE circumstances under which Mr. F. E. Robinson, Head Assistant Collector of Kistna met his terrible death whilst tiger shooting near the village of Remedicherla on 27th April are thus related by a correspondent of the Madras Mail:—Mr. Robinson, who was conducting the Jamabundi of the Palnaad and Vinukondah talukas, arrived at Karempudi on Friday morning, accompained by the Deputy Collector, Mr. Suriya Row Nayudu. I saw him the same evening, and found that he was very anxious to beat the jungle in the vicinity for tiger. This being a well known shooting ground, shikarries were procured, and we rode out the same evening to a nullah in the jungle, reported to be frequented by tigers. The ground was scarched for tracks, but nothing was found, and it was decided to send out shikarries to search the jungle in various directions. Mr. Robinson remained in Karempudi transacting Jamabundi business, on Saturday and Sunday. On Sunday night, no information being brought in, a goat was tied up in the jungle, and the following morning Mr. Robinson started, intending to beat the hills through to the Kistna, where, if nothing had been found, he proposed crossing the river to the sholas in the Nizam's territory. I was to have accompanied him for the first day's work, but stayed behind. The beat was fruitless, but it would appear that in the evening a shikarri came in with information of tracks at a nullah near Remedicherla, where Mr. Robinson halted. On Tuesday morning a gang of beaters went to the spot, and had scarcely commenced operations when they lighted on a tiger in the brushwood, in their midst. The men scattered, but one was thrown down, and severely mauled by the beast, which was itself wounded by one of the shikarries. The man was brought into the village, and Mr. Robinson attended to his wounds himself, with the Deputy Collector's assistance. Mr. Robinson expressed the greatest impatience to go after the tiger. A start was made immediately after breakfast. Mr. Robinson and Mr. Suriya Row Nayudu, accompanied by shikarries and a crowd from the village, proceeding on foot to the spot where the attack had been made. It appeared that the brute had not proceeded far, but was lying wounded in the thick brushwood. I am told that the shikarries and people about all entreated Mr. Robinson not to advance near the bushes, but he went forward, closely followed by the Deputy Collector. Suddenly the tiger was seen, by all except Mr. Robinson, crouching among the bushes. He had desired to have the first shot, so no one else fired, but they all called out directing his attention to the spot. Mr. Robinson, who is slightly short-sighted, and wore glasses at the time, whether from this cause or not, did not see the animal at once, and went forward a few paces, saying "Where? where?" At the same moment the tiger raised himself from the bushes with a roar, at not more than ten paces distance from Mr. Robinson, who fired. The bullet missed its mark, and before a second had elapsed the tiger sprang full at his assailant, landing with its fore paws on his shoulders. Those present say that for a moment the unhappy gentleman, from whose hands his gun had fallen, clutched the brute with both arms round the shoulders, turning his head away with a smothered cry. In the same moment its jaws closed over the side of his head, crunching through the bone, and reducing the face to a shapeless mass. As they fell together to the ground, the Deputy Collector sent two bullets through the animal, fell dead by the side of its victim. Mr. Robinson must have died almost instantaneously. He gasped once or twice as his head was lifted, and then lay still. The body was slung on cloths, and carried back to the tent, where the whole village gathered to mourn over the death of so fine a young officer. His effects were secured, and carts having been sent for the party started early this (Wednesday) morning for Vinukondah, where a post mortem will be held and evidence taken. Mr. Robinson was one of the most popular officers who have ever served in this district, and the mourning of the natives among whom he lived is pitiful to witness. I was the last of his own race to take his hand in friendship before his sad end—and the memory of his kindness and cordiality to a stranger will never leave me. We dined together on Easter night, and some of the pleasantest hours it has ever been my lot to spend were passed in his company. His tall, manly form and handsome face, as it lit up when he was speaking on his favorite subject, were good to behold. We were speaking of the various methods of tiger shooting, and I suggested that the top of a tree or a howdah was the *point d' appui* most to my preference. I well remember his laughing as he remarked that the spice of a little danger lent the chief charm to the pursuit, and that one might otherwise 'just as well go into a yard, and shoot a cow.' The appal brought in two home letters as the Deputy Collector and I were sitting with him. One was from his brother in England; he read the last words of this to us with much amusement. He wrote home the same night, the last but one of his life. Although an ardent shikarri, he had time for Sanskrit, Geology and Botany. He spoke Tugu familiarly with all about him, and the first information of his death was brought to me this morning by an old Brahmin whose heart he had won by letting him sit down near him, and pour forth a long catalogue of family woes. He will be remembered in the Madura and Godavery districts. It was from the latter district that a petition was sent to Government praying that he might be retained there.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

REMENYI'S FAREWELL TO INDIA.

M. REMENYI has addressed the following to the *Madras Mail*, writing from on board the steamer Chanda on the 3rd instant:—

I am leaving India to-day. Arriving in this great country about five months ago, I was well prepared, through reading and verbal information, to see innumerable marvels; astonishing things of all kinds; still, all my wildest expectations were surpassed. I knew the kind of noble monuments I had to behold during my stay; I knew of the cities, and sights I was to go through; I knew more or less, the different races of this great continent. I knew its climate, of its vegetation, of its multifarious customs, and costumes; of its many religions and languages; its domestic architecture; of its marvellous handicraftmanship; of its innumerable art industries, of its poetry, its legends, its contemplative people—I knew of all these things and of many more, too numerous to be written in a breath,—still my astonishment on beholding them in the real reality surpassed all my expectations. I am not a globe-trottor, or mere sightseer. I am an artist who takes in everything beautiful, remarkable strange, or out of the common with the utmost thankfulness, and with deepest appreciation. Besides, I am never astonished when in Bombay, Calcutta, Lucknow or Calcutta, in Signapore, or in fairy Java, not to see life altogether similar to that in Oxford Street, or on the Boulevard des Italiens. If you expect such life—well! then remain at home, it is useless to travel. I know beforehand I will see different people, hear different languages,—which are as strange to me in their sound, as mines is theirs. I know beforehand that their very thinking, or ideas, go in an exactly opposite direction. I know all that, and that is the reason why I enjoy strange lands, strange people, strange sights, strange customs, so entirely different from ours, and not the least less meritorious for contrasting entirely from ours—nay, perhaps only the more.

During my whole stay in India I not only observed with the greatest enjoyment all the beautiful things I came across, but endeavoured to make for myself a collection of thousands of different kinds of artistic and antique objects made by the different races inhabiting this grand country. I made investigations in its picturesque textile art industries, its manifold and lively shaped potteries, its brass hand-made works, and works in other metals with their ever varying but always beautiful shapes. I examined and admired with deep admiration their artistic works in their arms, endless in forms and shape, most minute in their artistic design and workmanship. I contemplated with delight their picturesque costumes, which they wear with such graceful *désinvolture* and simplicity. I saw with delight the quaint and profoundly artistic shape and workmanship of their musical instruments. I investigated their songs, their music, their poetry, their usages. I had the pleasure of coming into personal acquaintance with many a learned, and gentlemanly Hindu and Mahomedan; and I say now, at the end of my delightful journey, that a long life would not be sufficient to investigate thoroughly even in a thousandth part of India. Englishmen ought to be more proud of having been able to govern her vast population than of anything else. No other nation on earth could have undertaken such a great task with such glorious results. Don't misunderstand me. I do not mean to say that England's rule in India is perfection—far from it, but it is the best under the circumstances which must have obstructed the path of the English; and I repeat it again, and with emphasis, that Englishmen ought to congratulate themselves on the happy result of their Government of glorious, grand old India, for, through her colonising genius, England has done more good to humanity than thousands of visionary utopists and *politicasters*. But one great fault I find with the English, and this is, that they do not assimilate themselves sympathetically enough with the people they are called upon to govern. The Englishman is the *beau idéa* of fair play. But that is not enough. Paternal, and purely Eastern ways, human sympathy, one grain of nature, all those combined would do more in the end than simple fair play. But why do I enter into the labyrinthian jungle of political axioms and suppositions?

During my brief stay in this highly interesting country good fate has used me more than well. I largely partook of India's hospitality. I rejoiced at her manifold and most interesting native industrial arts. I admired the *naiveté* of her workmanship. I admired the almost unerring artistic touch and feeling in blending most harmoniously all the glowing colours in her textile manufactures. I feasted my eyes on her glorious bygone architecture. I looked, without ever being tired, at Indian landscapes, could go on *ad infinitum* with the enumeration of all I had seen, but this is needless. This letter will simply convey through the medium of your valuable paper my feelings of gratitude for all the kindness I have experienced everywhere and on all hands, during my stay, and my joy for being so much richer with delightful and never-to-be-forgotten experience. Permit me, then, to thank the public—English as well as native—for their kindness, hospitality, and indulgence. And now adieu, and may God bless India.

MURDERED BY A MYSTIC.

ONE of the most important witnesses in the extraordinary murder trial just concluded in Paris was examined towards the close. This was Châteauneuf, a deserter from the army and nephew of the prisoner. To his denunciation the prosecution is due. His evidence did not throw much additional light on the case. A considerable portion of it was in support of the view that his mother, Honorine Mercier, who lived with the prisoner at Villemomble, was insane. He stated that when he had come back to Brussels his aunt had visited him to persuade him to go and live with her at Villemomble. The prisoner had told him that Mdlle. Ménetret was gone to a convent, but had not before doing so given her a legal receipt for fifteen thousand francs. At the solicitation of his cousin Adèle he went to his aunts' house at Villemomble. There he remained for three weeks, and was asked to make copies of a number of documents, which, suspecting something wrong, he refused to do. One day he asked her for five thousand francs, that he might go back to Mexico, which she refused. Once when they were talking about Mdlle. Ménetret his aunt was betrayed into speaking of her as dead, but immediately checked herself, and explained that what she meant to say was that Mdlle. Ménetret was in a convent. From that moment he resolved to denounce her. Being questioned by one of the prisoner's counsel as to his motive, the witness answered, "In the first place, the interest of society, for my aunt proposed to take into her house another lady, whom she would probably have treated as she did Mdlle. Ménetret. Then I wished to demolish, by depriving her of her fortune, the obstacle which was separating her from heaven."

After this there came some half-dozen medical witnesses. The first of these was Dr. Brouardel, who entered into detailed accounts of the calcined bones found under the flower-bed in the Villemomble garden. His conclusion was that in 1883 the corpse of a woman at least older than twenty-five had been buried in the garden, and that such corpse had been burned. The bullet missed its mark, and body was burned piecemeal, beginning with the feet, which would burn quickest. During Dr. Brouardel's evidence the prisoner was silent, with compressed lips. M. Laguerre, the prisoner's chief counsel, here informed the Jury that the witness Châteauneuf had caused his deposition to be printed two days ago in the form of a pamphlet called "Le Mistère de Villemomble, by Alphonse Châteanneuf," and had been hawking it about the streets. Châteauneuf explained that, being out of pocket by his journey from Brussels, he had taken this step to reimburse himself.

Other scientific men having been called as to the bones and teeth found in the garden, a number of "mad doctors" were examined as to the mental condition of the Mercier family. The general verdict was that all its members were, more or less, tainted with insanity, but that the prisoner, owing to her energy of character and family, had resisted the family tendency to madness. Dr. Mottet, one of the witnesses, having remarked that the real mystic of the family was Honorine, the mother of Châteauneuf, the prisoner interrupted, "Oh, no! the real mystic is myself. I had my first vision at five years old. I communicated my inspirations to Honorine in 1867 only. At that moment she was not a believer. It was I who converted her to the true religion." Dr. Mottet, being asked by a juryman, replied that, whether legally insane or not, he did not believe that the prisoner was feigning. He believed her sincere in her mysticism. Another medical man considered the prisoner to be suffering from religious madness, but not to the extent of her brother and sisters. The latter were different degrees in the influence of hereditary madness on members of the same family. Sometimes the taint seemed concentrated upon one only. He mentioned some extraordinary religious delusions entertained by the Mercier family, but added the opinion that if the prisoner had committed the murder it was not from her mysticism, but from cupidity.

The trial ended with a verdict of Guilty, but qualified by extenuating circumstances on account of what was called the "mystic exaltation" of the prisoner. Such a verdict was all that even the Public Prosecutor asked for, although in his speech to the Jury he maintained that there could be no doubt of Mdlle. Ménetret having been killed and afterwards burned by the prisoner. The speeches of the two counsel for the prisoner occupied some five hours. They took a different line. Maitre René Barrou took the view that the woman supposed to be murdered was still alive, and also held that his client was mad. M. Laguerre admitted that Mdlle. Ménetret was dead, but argued that she had died naturally, or had, perhaps, poisoned herself, like her sister. All that the prisoner has done was, he argued, to get rid of the body in order to possess herself of the property. He also essayed to demonstrate that religious mania quite excludes responsibility for crime. On being asked by the President whether she had anything more to say, the prisoner repeated her belief that Mdlle. Ménetret was still alive. If, however, she were really dead, she must have died of fright on hearing of her friend being arraigned on such a charge. The Jury were not absent more than three-quarters of an hour. The sentence was twenty years' *reclusion*. In accordance with the law the imprisonment will be without hard labour, because the accused is more than sixty years old.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Govt. Gazette*, May 6.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 1st April 1886:—7th Regt Cavalry (Jacobka Risala)—Risaldar Abbas Khan to be Risaldar-Major to fill an existing vacancy.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India:—Lieut C M Crawford, of the 2nd Battn E Y Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 13th Bo Infy, 28th March 1885.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate for one year:—Surgn J E Ferguson, I M S, in medical charge 14th Regt Bo Infy.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 1st March 1886:—7th Regt Cavalry (Jacobka Risala)—Native gentlemen Sirdar Shah Nawaz Khan to be Ressaidar, and Sirdar Mahammad Yakub Khan and Sirdar Yusub Khan to be Jamadars.

The Undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Major from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—Staff Corps—Capt P J Maitland, 2nd May 1886.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India:—Lieut H L Custance, of the 2nd Battn Rl Highlanders, Wing Officer 2nd Battn 2nd Goorkha Regt, 15th March 1883.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India:—Lieut H R F Anderson, of the 2nd Battn Lan Fusiliers, Offg Wing Officer, 16th Regt Bo Infy, 22nd Jan 1885.

G I P R Vol Rifle Corps—the following appointment is made:—To be Lieut.—Mr Henry Newman.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo S C with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India:—Lieut W S Delamain, of the 1st Battn Berkshire Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 23rd Regt Bo Infy, 1st Feb 1883.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on medical certificate:—Col T E Strong, S C, Comdt, 14th Bo Infy.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on medical certificate:—Surgn E W Young, I M S, Staff Surgn, Poona.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Lieut E C Cox, S C, 192 days, medical certificate.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. W. Seabrook having returned from furlough and resumed charge of his duties as Engineer Surveyor to the Port, as Member of the Board of Examiners of Engineers and Ship Surveyors, on the 24th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the furlough granted to him by Govt Notification No. 42, dated 8th May last, is cancelled.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Mr Justice West, Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut G E H Cates and Capt W B Ferris respectively delivered over and received charge of the Adjutancy, Kol Infantry, on the 3rd ult.

Capt W B Ferris and Lieut G E H Cates respectivelydelivered over and received charge of the Adjutancy, Kol Infantry, on the 1st ult.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col W H Wilson, Actg Comr of Police, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for three months, with effect from the date of Sir Frank Souter's return to duty.

Azam Bulakhi Bapuji, Head Karkun of taluka Parantij in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Ahmedabad.

Mr W H Crowe, Judge and Sessions Judge of Satara, is allowed privilege leave for three months from 14th May 1886.

Mr W H Horseley is appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Satara during the absence of Mr. Crowe, or till further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments of Clerks of the Subordinate Courts in the Ahmednugur Dist, with effect from the 1st inst:—Mr Raoji Bhaskar (Nazir and Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Nevesa) to be Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Shrigonda; Mr Govind Narayan (Nazir and Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Karjat) to be Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Nevasa; and Mr Mahadeo Sakharam (Nazir and Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Shrigonda) to be Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Karjat.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Capt J R C Domvile to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay other than the Presy Town of Bombay.

Surgn C F Willis and Surgn-Major E Colson respectively delivered over and received charge of the Aden Dist Jail on the 16th April, 1886.

Rao Saheb Dinanath Atmaram Daivi received charge of the office of Joint Subordinate Judge of Bhadgaon in the district of Khandesh on the 20th April 1886.

Rao Saheb Absji Vithal Purohit and Rao Bahadur Chintaman Narayan Bhat respectively delivered over and received charge of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Dhulia in the district of Khandesh on the 21st April 1886.

The Dist Magte of Kolaba is hereby appointed to be a Joint Sessions Judge in the Thana Sessions Division, and is directed under Section 193 of the said Act X, to try all cases which may be committed to him for trial by the Magtes of the Kolaba Dist during the months of June, July, Aug, Sept and Oct 1886.

Rao Saheb Jiwanlal Pranjiwan, Mamlatdar of Borsad in the district of Kaira, is appointed to be a Magte of the First Class in the district of Kaira.

Rao Saheb Raghavendra Pandurang Bengari, B.A, Mamlatdar of Ranebennur in the district of Dharwar, is appointed to be a Magte of the First Class in the district of Dharwar.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to confer on Azam Maneklal Ajubhai, Makalkari of Halol in the district of Panch Mahals, the powers of a Mamlatdar.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Manidarprasad Tapiprasad Desai and Mr Ranchhodlal Lallubhai Khambati, BA, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Deputy Educational Inspr, Kaira, on the 7th April.

Mr Damodar Ganesh Kelkar, MA, has been appointed to act as Head Master, Belgaum High School, during the absence of Mr Hoogwerf, or till further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl in Council has been pleased to sanction the retention by Mr Khanderao Apaji Gupte, late Mamlatdar of Haveli in the Poona Dist, and now a Govt Pensioner and a Special Magte under Sec 14 of Act No X of 1882, of the title of Rao Saheb after his retirement from the service of Govt.

Mr R G C Westbrook, Port Officer, Karwar, was allowed an extension for four days of the privilege leave of absence.

Mr R Thome, First Class Asst Collr of Salt Revenue, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr F T Williame, Asst Supt, S M Country Revenue Survey, is allowed furlough for two years.

Mr E Lawrence, CS, Forest Settlement Officer, Thana, is allowed an extension for one month of the leave granted to him under Govt Notification No 2249, dated 23rd March 1886.

Mr E H Hearne, Asst Settlement Officer, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn A Milne, MB, to act as Chemical Analyser to Govt during the absence of Surgn-Major I B Lyon, FCS, MRSC, LSA, FIC, or until further orders.

Mr J Kingsmill, Supt, Govt Central Press, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 12th May 1886.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J R Hatherly, Ex Engr, Fuleli Canals, vice Mr Tate, proceeding on furlough, and Mr R R Menneer, Asst Engr, First Grade, to act as Ex Engr, Ghar Canals, with the temporary rank of Ex Engr, Fourth Grade.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Engineering Estabt, with effect from 5th March 1886, vice Major M J Macartney, R E, who has retired:—Major J D Cruickshank, R E, to be Ex Engr, first grade, permanent; Mr J Tate to be Ex Engr, second grade, permanent; Mr D Rutherford to be Ex Engr, second grade, sub pro tem; Mr C Brereton to be Ex Engr, third grade, permanent; Mr S Rebsch to be Ex Engr, third grade, sub pro tem; Capt E C Spilsbury, R E, to be Ex Engr, fourth grade, permanent; Mr F C Tarapoorvala, BA, LCE, to be Ex Engr, fourth grade, sub pro tem; and Lieut J Dallas, R E, to be Asst Engr, first grade, permanent.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Col E P Gambier, R E, to act as Suptdg Engr, Central Divn; and Col W M Ducat, R E, to act as Supdg Engr, Northern Divn, vice Col A T Mander, R E, proceeding on leave, or until further orders.

Mr Keshavlal Hiralal delivered over and Mr Dotilal Chunilal received charge of the office of the Dist Depy Collr and Magte First Class Panch Mahals on the 16th April.

Mr R M Kennedy delivered over and Mr P H Dastur received charge of the office of the First Asst Collr and Sub-Divisional Magte, Kaira, on the 15th April.

Azam Nathalal Jeysing, Head Karkun Thasra, is pointed to act as Mamlatdar of Thasra in Kaira during the absence of Khan Saheb Sorabji Ratanji, MS, on privilege leave for two months from the 4th April.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr Cuvarji Cawasji delivered over and Mr J DeC Atkins received charge of the office of the Forest Settlement and Demarcation Officer for the talukas of Kalyan, Murbad, Shahapur, Vada, and Dahanu, and also that for the talukas of Salsette, Karjat, Bhiwndi, Bassein and Mahim of the Thana Dist on the 21st ult.

Col C D LaTouche and Mr A H Plunkett respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Cant Magte, Poona and Kirkee, on the 19th April.

Messrs E T Richardson and K M Thatte respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Huzur Depy Collr and Magte, first class, Satara, on the 19th April.

In consequence of the appointment of Khan Saheb Kazi Kamruddin as Sixth Grade Depy Collr, the following promotions and reversions of Mamlatdars in the Southern Divn are ordered, with effect from the date of this notification:—Rao Saheb Shivrao Parmeshwar, pro tem first grade Mamlatdar, is confirmed in that grade; Rao Saheb Hanmant Krishna Sarafkhane, pro tem second grade Mamlatdar, to revert to the third grade; Rao Saheb Bal Ramchandra Donde to be second grade Mamlatdar; Rao Saheb Pandurang Narayan Mangalvedhekar, pro tem third grade Mamlatdar, to revert to the fourth grade; Rao Saheb Krishnaji Ballal Deval to be third grade Mamlatdar; and Rao Saheb Rajacharya Bindacharya to be Probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar.

Messrs. W E Young and Cowasji Cursetji Jamsetji respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Chief Account Officer of Customs, Salt and Opium, Bombay, on the 1st inst.

Mr C Warburton, Asst Supt, Revenue Survey, Poona and Nasik, was allowed leave from the 3rd to the 6th inst inclusive, for the purpose of appearing before the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examination in the Marathi language.

Mr Kowramal Kishenchand, First Class Inspr of Sanitation and Vaccination, Shikarpur Zilla and Upper Sind Frontier, was granted privilege leave from 21st Feb to 20th May 1886 inclusive, and Mr. Kishanchand, Second Class Inspr of Sanitation and Vaccination, Rohri Divn, was appointed to conduct the duftur duties of the absentee in addition to his own.

Bhikaji Sadasheo, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Kanara Zilla, was granted sick leave from 26th Sept to 9th Oct 1885.

Ganesh Ramchandra Smarth was appointed to act as second grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Nasik Zilla, from 18th Nov to 24th Dec 1885 inclusive, vice Dowlat

NOTICES.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

ALL suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS or COLDS, and those affected with diseases of the CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medicines have failed.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP immediately arrests the Cough, and Nightsweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is a rose colour, and is sold in flat, oval bottles. BEWAREOF IMITATIONS.

GRIMAULT'S MATICO
CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISCHARGES. These CAPSULES, unlike COPAIBA, have not the inconvenience of producing NAUSEA. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!
GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, an INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

TO MOTHERS!
GRIMAULT'S WORM BONBONS.

An agreeable vegetable sweetmeat forchildren; they are guaranteed to expel all kinds of intestinal worms promptly without pain or danger.

GRIMAULT et CIE., PHARMACIENS DE 1RE CLASSE, PARIS.

DUSART'S SYRUP & WINE
OF
LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

They enrich the blood, and strengthen and restore all the vital energies. Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to our existence, and is indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. When the body lacks the proper amount of Phosphate of Lime it gradually wastes away, and as soon as such symptoms are observed Dusart's Syrup (which is the natural restorer) should at once be taken.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE of inestimable benefit to CONVALESCENTS, OLD or WEAKLY PEOPLE; and RICKETY CHILDREN find in them the calcareous elements required for the solidification of the bones.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE are the best TONIC for LYMPHATIC subjects, and all suffering from DEBILITY, POORNESS of BLOOD and the EXCESSES of YOUTH. DUSART'S SYRUP arrests DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, and is well adapted to MOTHERS while SUCKLING, and during PREGNANCY.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE
OF
PEPSIC-PEPTONE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE, AND NUTRITIVE.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE nourishes and sustains the Sick and Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas Jellies, and Meat Extracts which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are weakened.

This delicious Tonic Wine contains active PEPSINE and PEPTONE or "*perfectly digested meat*," ready for immediate assimilation with the blood.

The reconstituent properties of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE are acknowledged in the London and Paris Hospitals; where it is largely used for all affections of the STOMACH, LIVER, and INTESTINES, and for INDIGESTION, DISTASTE FOR FOOD, ANÆMIA, CONSUMPTION, DIABETES, DYSENTERY, FEVERS; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from TUMOURS, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, and all wasting diseases, wherever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSIC-PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a TONIC STIMULANT and RESTORATIVE to the AGED, DELICATE FEMALES, Lymphatic and Subjects children, and to increase the quantity and richness of the milk while suckling.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE
275 PEARLS.
(Dialysed Pepsine.)

These Soluble Pearls contain in each, 4 grains of pure (sheep) Pepsine capable of digesting 150 times its weight of meat.

INDIGESTION, WIND ON THE STOMACH, FEELING OF HEAVINESS, SICKNESS, LOSS OF APPETITE AND HEADACHES ARE CURED with the first dose of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL.
The ACTIVE CURATIVE PRINCIPLES extracted from 25 times their weight of
COD-LIVER OIL.

The Paris Medica Tribune hatel published the discovery by Mr. Chapoteaut of Morrhuol, the curative and active principles isolated from the oily and indigestible part of Cod Liver Oil.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL is contained in small soluble capsules, each of which represents twenty-five times its weight, or more than a teaspoonful of Cod-Liver Oil.

From the experiments made in the hospitals, it has been proved that MORRHUOL is more efficacious than Cod-Liver Oil, and that BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, NIGHT-SWEATS, PAINS IN THE CHEST, AND CONSUMPTION, yield to its influence; after the first few doses the sleep becomes sound and the appetite returns, which at once indicates an amelioration.

PALE, WEAKLY CHILDREN with NO APPETITE, and those inclined to be RICKETY or afflicted with SCABS, RUNNING SORES ON THE NECK AND FROM THE NOSE AND EARS, and who are continually SLEEPLESS and RESTLESS, find in MORRHUOL the curative and calming properties which those affections require, and an increased appetite and healthy appearance soon prove the truly wonderful effects of this remedy.

P. CHAPOTEAUT, CHEMIST, PARIS.

PELLETIER'S QUININE CAPSULES

(Pelletier)

These capsules contain 2 grains each of PURE PELLETIER'S QUININE in its unaltered state; they are soft and unlike other capsules are immediately soluble in the stomach, thus affording prompt relief in INTERMITTENT FEVERS, AGUE, MALARIA, AND FEVERS of a PUTRID or TYPHOID character NEURALGIA, HEADACHES, and RHEUMATISM.

Each capsule bears the name "Pelletier," which is the best guarantee of purity.

KANANGA OF JAPAN.

KANANGA WATER, the most delightfully refreshing toilet Water.

It strengthens and invigorates the skin, and imparts a delicate and elegant fragrance to the body.

KANANGA EXTRACT.—The most fashionable perfume for the handkerchief.

RIGAUD & CO., PERFUMERS, PARIS.

JULIENS PURGATIVE FRUIT,
A refreshing vegetable laxative
BON-BON.

JULIEN'S FRUIT Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition, and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon.

It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

CONSTIPATION,	LIVER COMPLAINTS,
SICK HEADACHES,	DISPEPSIA,
DYSENTERY,	OVERHEATED BLOOD,
GASTRALGIA,	ERUPTIONS,

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

JULIEN, 8, Rue Vivienne, Paris.

MIDY'S SANDAL CAPSULES.

MIDY'S CAPSULES containing 5 drops of pure distilled SANDAL Oil will stop any discharges in 48 hours whatever may have been their colour or abundance without any of the disagreeable after effects of Copaiba and Cubebs

MIDY PHARMACIEN, PARIS.

All the above may be obtained from

THOMPSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co. Ld., TREACHER & Co., Ld., COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld. and any Chemist in Bombay.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon*, or *Supper*;" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

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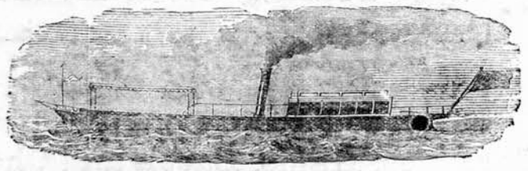

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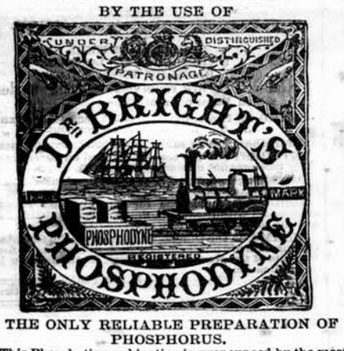

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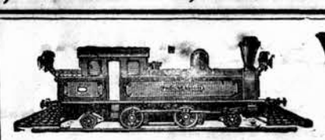

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